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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. II NO. 107 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 6 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in .....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 „
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 „
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 „

Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
9th May.	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th „	Persia ..	8000	.....	...
23rd „	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
30th „	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	...
6th June	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
13th „	India ..	8000	.....	...
20th „	China ..	8000	Malojа	12500
27th „	Arabia ..	8000	.....	...
4th July.	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
11th „	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	...
18th „	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
25th „	Persia ..	8000	.....	...
1st Aug.	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
8th „	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	...
15th „	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
22nd „	India ..	8000	.....	...
29th „	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt	8000

All the Company's Steamer are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co. Bombay.

164

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Kashgar Maru	Christiansen	6168	28th April.	7th May
Penang Maru	Murazumi	4965	6th May	17th „
Inaba Maru	Shinohe	6189	16th „	27th „
Jinsen Maru	Sano	3785	28th „	6th June
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4925	5th June	16th „
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	15th „	26th „
Kamakura Maru	Hori	6126	28th „	10th July

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tine)	4 6 0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tine)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tine)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk	3 12 0	per 8 Imp. gallns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malbar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage. Chage for cooly hire on Case Oil is in proportion to the distance.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application to—

THE MANAGER.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
Adalia .....B	3478¶	10th May..	....
City of Lahore ....A & C	6875	....	29th April.
City of Birmingham A & C	7475‡	27th May..	25th May.
City of Calcutta.. A & C	7510‡	....	10th June.
City of Benares ....A & C	6984	....	20th June.
City of Manchester..A & C	5551	24th June..	....
City of York .....A & C	7811‡	.. ..	24th June.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.
† "City of Lahore" calls at Marseilles and Plymouth.
‡These steamers call at Port Sudan.
§ "B" class carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess.
¶ Destination Barrow-in-Furness.

OUTWARD.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Marseille or Naples about.	Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July..	10th July..	24th July.
*City of Calcutta ..	7630	1st Aug..	9th Aug..	23rd Aug.
*City of York.	7811	14th Aug..	22nd Aug..	5th Sept.
City of Manchester ..	5551	22nd Aug..	....	14th Sept.
†City of Marseilles ..	8800	19th Sept..	26th Sept..	11th Oct.‡
*City of Glasgow ..	6529	28th Sept..	6th Oct ..	21st Oct.
†City of Paris.	9232	10th Oct ...	17th Oct...	31st Oct.
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct...	30th Oct ..	7th Nov.
*City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct...	....	21st Nov‡
†City of Calcutta ..	7630	7th Nov.	14th Nov..	29th Nov.
†Trafford Hall	5421	17th Nov.	25th Nov..	11th Dec.
City of Manchester ..	5551	5th Dec...	....	23th Dec.

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles, ‡Calling Karachi direct.
¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles.....	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TLEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	
Harbin	Fengtien	San Francisco
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Shanghai
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Kobe	Newchwang	Tientsin
	New York.	Tokyo
Los Angeles	(Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box N. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.

DWARKA, 1695, Thur. 7th May, a.m. ‡C. M. LHASA, 2184, Fri. 8th May *6 a. m., Direct LINGA, 2185, Mon. 11th May, 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.

‡Cutch Mandvie.
*or later arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "DWARKA," 1695 tons, on Thursday, the 7th May calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARALA" 3,148, tons, on Thursday the 7th May calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about.
*PUNDUA	3305	Thursday 14th May.
†PENTAKOTA	3418	„ 28th „
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	„ 11th June.
†PURNEA	3306	„ 25th „

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

6th May, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay May, 1914.
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd „ „
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	24th. June 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	11th Jul. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverey	24th. Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomsor	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd. Sept. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverey	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to London overland from Marselles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

F. CORNAGLIA,

LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83—85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona.

TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No 42.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 400,000
Reserve Fund	£ 30,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 600,000

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The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
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Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
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BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNT S at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

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W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 131.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

CAR AND CAMERA

Busy men and women of to-day are essentially neurotic subjects—not invalids exactly, but more liable to nervous ills than was the case with our forefathers when the circumstances surrounding life were totally different, We are to-day not exactly ill and we are not precisely well, and the only real remedy, we are advised, is to seek a change of air under conditions of healthful environment, healthy employment of mind and body and to seek a large amount of exercise in the open ai Consequently the demand for holidays is to-day greater than ever —not for a complete cessation of work in the form of rest which is sometimes understood to mean sleep, but a period of relaxation from labours which weary and disturb the body and mind.

NOISELESS NAPIER CARS

offer you adequate open air exercise when associated with a Goerz Camera. Both Car and Camera will help considerably to enthuse you into serious perseverence at successful picture making. The Napier car offers you the highest degree of perfection and luxury that motor car construction has attained. It offers you ecstasy of speed, which in the Napier, arises from its equable moving smoothness, as if drawn by an invisible wire. Napier cars offer you the quintessence of calm and quiet enjoyment, free from all that annoys or disturbs the nervous system. The Napier car will give you peace of mind, contentment, comfort and sense of luxurious ease which is difficult to obtain in most cars. The Napier will restore the jaded nerves and fill you with a spirit of cheerfulness which will help to shorten the miles of a long journey.

GOERZ CAMERAS

with a Napier car will be invaluable to those who have ambitions to get beyond the capricious or earlier stages of amateur photography. The car will help you to establish a healthful mind to be followed naturally by the all important artistic perception of the beautiful which nature offers you o er every yard of ground. Landscapes, Seascapes, portraiture either single or in group will all help to recreative and intellectual occupation.

Photography undoubtedly appeals to the amateur because it has the advantage of taking us out of doors, where nature gives us ideal beauty appropriate to pictures and in such a wide range of subjects that the amateur needs to trouble very little about rules, as one is more likely to excel solely with practice. With an unencumbered mind thereiore about the theory of photography, with a camera of supreme quality like the Goerz cameras, having the best lens and shutter and free from all complications and with the Napier car, known as the "King of Cars" we can say with *Dryden*.

Thy well-breathed horse
Impels the flying car and wins the course.

The car and camera will have provided you with a complete change of occupation. They will have diverted the working of your mind into another channel and they will have released energy in fresh directions thereby strengthening the brain to more efficiently control the body. The highest brain specialists of the world recommend that every man and woman should have a hobby if it is even the mental safety valve of "letters to the Editor column" of the daily newspapers, but the Car and Camera must take the most prominent places in out-of-door hobbies.

MARCKS & Co. Ltd.,

Agents for { NOISELESS NAPIER CARS / GOERZ CAMERAS AND BINOCULARS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL (authorised)	Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL (issued & subscribed) ...	Rs. 19,36,700
CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 11,24,978
RESERVE FUND (In G. P. Notes)	Rs. 10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Bhan, Ferozepore, Gujranwall, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lylpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted Further particulrs on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.

78 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.
A visit will pay you.

DANN & Co.,

Tailors and Outfitters

Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons,

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Branch:-Watson's Hote

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effective.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re 1 per insertion; every additional line(six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 30, Esplanade Road. 332

LESSONS in BENGALI LITERATURE by one who has devoted 15 years to the study of the Language. Apply: MOHANLAL, M. MEHTA, Kanji Ludha House, Champagully. 2527

MOTOR CARS from POONA to PANCHGani and Mahableshwar: The firm who owns the largest and best fleet of large and small cars that are running there is THE MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE Co., Ltd., Poona. 1989a

WHITEHALL WHITE EDGED CARBON—A Novelty—The finest typewriting Carbon on the market. Try it. To be had at BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, the leading Stationers and Paper Merchants in India, Victoria Buildings Parsee Bazaar Street. 2314

YOUNG English lady wishing to return home in May or September would assist with one or two children over two, in return for passage.—Apply Miss SCOTT, care of Mrs. COOK, Kasauli. 1964.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED next July a Graduate strong in English and Mathematics for Herbert High School, Kotah. Salary Rs. 75-5-100. Apply with copies of testimonials to The DIRECTOR OF SCHOOLS, Kotah State, Kotah, Rajputana. 1911

WANTED—A middle aged man as TUTOR and COMPANION to Mr. Chotani's children. He must be strong in English and Gujarati. A Parsee or Hindoo with Persian as Second language will be preferred.

Apply sharp personally to Mr. CHOTANI, with certificates at his Offices at Seeveri Bunder, between 4 to 6 p.m. 2503

WANTED on Ist June a TENNIS and BADMINTON MARKER must be a good player with thorough knowledge of work in connection with both the games.

Salary according to qualifications Apply with copies of certificates to the

SECRETARY,

1804 Poona Gymkhana Club, Poona.

WANTED a thoroughly qualified Kindergarten Mistress for the Infant Department of the East Indian Railway Aided European Day School at Asansol. Salary Rs. 85 rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 105 per month, and free quarters with sletric lights and fans.—Applyimmediately, stating qualifications to THE HONORARY SECRETARY. 1801

WANTED—A Head Master for the Sailana High School, on Rs. 50 (Fifty) per mensem, A B.A. with Science, or a B. Sc. with experience of teaching will be preferred.

Apply with copies of testimonials to PT. AMBIKA PRASAD CHATURVEDI, M. A. Educational Officer Sailana, C. I. 1969

WANTED a Suboverseer on salary of Rs. 60 per mensem. He must have had experience in setting out and measuring engineering, and building work; the supervision of direct and contract labor, preparation of estimates, a good knowledge of English.

Applications, with copies of testimonials stating age, qualifications and experience are to be sent by post in sealed cover addressed to the undersigned, not later than 12th May.—J. G. ALEXANDER, Municipal Engineer. 1824.

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present, position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches
Advertising	Salesmanship
Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR

International Correspondence Schools

Dept. A/E5.

11, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED—INFORMATION.—What happened to Mary. A handsome reward to the informer. Please write Bar-at-Law "O/o. Bombay Chronicle." 2380

WANTED a competent English CORRESPONDENCE CLERK with knowledge of typewriting. Apply personally to G. TATTA and Co., Post No. 3. 2531

WANTED—EXPERT SHORTHAND TYPIST. Salary Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 60 per month. Please apply Military Secretary to Her Highness the Ruler of Bhopal. 2483

FULLY TRAINED NURSE going home in May, willing to take charge of invalid or child in return for passage home. Apply "P. C.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1910

ADVERTISER REQUIRES an experienced CANVASSER for mill stores. Small salary and commission, with good prospects. Apply to Box No. 468, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2525.

WANTED a DYER and BLEACHER for an Upcountry Cotton Mill, applicants must state qualifications and previous experience. Apply to Box No. 469, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2532

WANTED, temporarily, a Female Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Pay Rs. 65, with house rent Rs. 10 p.m.

Apply at once with testimonials, etc. to THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State. 1963.

WANTED A COMPETENT SALESMAN for English piece goods, grey and white Dhooties, Shirtings, Mulls, Lawns, Prints &c. Only well experienced men need apply to Box. No. 457, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2469

WANTED—FIVE MOTOR CARS to carry goods between Dhulia Railway Station and city on hire for two years lease for the present. Communicate with full particulars to MAHARASTRA Co., 45, Kandewadi, Girgaum. 2492

WANTED—A MAN preferably a Mohamedan, experienced in agriculture. One knowing also revenue work preferred. Starting pay Rs. (30) with future prospects according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 462, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2509

WANTED—For the Civil Hospital, Delhi a European English trained nurse. Pay Rs. 80-4-100, with messing allowance of Rs. 45 p.m. and free quarters. Further details on application. Applications to be sent to the Address of CIVIL SURGEON, Delhi, with testimonials. 1801

WANTED—An English knowing CLERK, who may be able to do Correspondence and typing work. Preferrence will be given to him who knows Gujarati as well as Urdoo. Apply sharp personally with certificates to Mr. CHOTANI, between 4 to 5 p.m. at his Offices at Seeveri Bunder. 2503

WANTED—A well experienced Settlement Officer to take charge of the Settlement operations of the State.—Apply with testimonials, which will not be returned, before the 1st June 1914 to—

THE CHIEF SECRETARY

to His Highness the Maharajah Sahib Bahadur of Nabha State.

1965

WANTED AT ONCE for the Diamond Jubilee Zenana Hospital Srinagar, Kashmir, a fully trained NURSE as Staff Nurse Salary Rs. 100 and free furnished quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned to the SUPERINTENDENT, Diamond Jubilee Zenana Hospital, Srinagar, Kashmir. 1912

BLACKSMITHS WANTED, trained in Europe, accustomed to Locomotive work. Pay to fully qualified men up to Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 250. Apply LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, East Indian Railway Company, Jamalpur, R. S. HIGHET, Agent, East Indian Railway, Calcutta, 30th April 1914. 1913

WANTED SITUATION by Parsi youth as ASSISTANT SALESMAN. Present employment as Godown keeper in a large European house. Is wel versed in all lines, specially qualified in PIECE GOODS and IVORY. Knows Bombay Market thoroughly well. Apply to Box No. 467, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2518.

WANTED an Indian Mechanical Draughtsman, no others need apply. Must have either Loco. or Carr. Drawing Office experience. Metre gauge man preferred.

Apply with copies of certificates and particulars of experience, to THE LOCO. CARR. & W. SUPDT., J. B. R., Jodhpur. 1900.

WANTED in the Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore, an ex-Royal Artillery NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER, a man with clerical experience preferred. Salary Rs. 90 per mensem. Application should be made in own handwriting stating age with copies of testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT.

E. TOMKINS, Major, R., A.

Offg. Superintendent,

Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore.

29th April 1914. 1826

WELL KNOWN Pigsticker and Motor Car—FOR SALE A Ch. W. G. FLAME OF THE FOREST (Semi-Finals Kadir Cup 1914). Passed Cavalry Charger, Rs. 1,800.

16-25 H. P. Austrian-Daimler—Alpine Model, 4-seater, stream line body, scuttle dash, Rudge Whit worth detachable wheels, complete with spare wheel, tyre, inner tubes, speedometer, 2 horns, and 2 new head lamps. Small electric side and tail lamps. Recently overhauled, in perfect running condition, Rs. 4,500.

Apply S. V. KENNEDY, 13th Hussars, Meerut. 1970

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—7½ Couple English Foxhounds, regularly hunted, in fine condition, at the end of March.—Apply to PRIVATE SECY. to His Highness Nawab of Jaora, C. I. 1967

FOR SALE.—3½ Rudge Motor Cycle, 1913 Model, Free Engine, not ridden 1500 miles, in perfect order, with lamp, horn and accessories. Price Rs. 750. No offers.—Apply LT. JERRARD, Dorset Regt., Poona. 1968

FOR SALE—A substantial corrugated iron Godown, 80' 0" by 80' 0" by 9' 0" high to eaves, made by Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, in perfect condition, and fitted with six pairs of doors. For further particulars.—Apply to Box No. 459, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2406.

FOR SALE.—BOMBAY MANGOES.

ALPHONSOES, Rs. 3-0; Rs. 4-8 & Rs. 6-0 per dozen.

PAIRIES, Rs. 2-0; Rs. 3-0 & Rs. 4-8 per dozen.

DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 2302b

FOR SALE:—7 Slubbers, 6 Inters and 18 Rovings, all of Curtis' make, 2 Thread Extractors ((Brooks and Doxey's' All in perfect order, can be seen working at the BOMBAY UNITED MILLS, Girgaum. Also four Donkey Engines in sound condition. 2360

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.-p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running. economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, 35, Medows Street, Bombay. 1123

FOR SALE:—VALUABLE BOOKS.

The following Books are for Sale:—

The Century Dictionary Cyclopaedia and Atlas 10 Vols. Rs. 140.

Harmsworths History of the World 8 Vols. Rs. 24.

Science in Modern Life. 6 Vols. Rs. 12

The above books can be seen at any time during the day between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. at the following address:—

G. B. WINTER,

74A, Old Kantwadi,

2475 BANDRA.

TO BE LET.

WELL Furnished airy room TO LET, Apollo Bunder. Will suit married couple or two Bachelors with or without board. Electric light and fans. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1600

NOTICES.

WHAT HAPPENED TO MARY.

AFTER admiring LEACH & WEBORNY'S WINDOWS, is now having a costume made. The Handsome REWARD should be sent to A. Sydney Smith. 2500

NOTICE.

WANTED a CLERK on the Works establishment on a salary of Rs. 30 per month for work in the Head Quarters Sub-Divisional Office at Nasik. Those who have experience of P. W. D. accounts and routine work in the Sub-Divisional Office only need apply before 15th May 1914. Preference will be given to those who have passed School Final Examination.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,

2517 Nasik District.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Daily Express between Bombay, Delhi, Ferozepore, Sialkot, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.		Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
20.37 Arr:	Muttra	Dep.	8.45
23.20 ,,	Delhi	,,	6.0
5.48 ,,	Bhatinda	,,	23.43
7.21 ,,	Ferozepore Cantt:	,,	22. 9
8.56 ,,	Lahore Cant: West	,,	20.32
11.17 ,,	Wazirabad	,,	17.50
13.30 ,,	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	,,	15.51
12.49 ,,	Jhelum	,,	16.13
15.50 ,,	Rawalpindi	,,	13.32
19.10 ,,	Nowshera	,,	9.47
20.13 ,,	Peshawar Cantt:	,,	8.48

A 1st and 2nd class carriage runs through on this train between Bombay and Saharanpur to the following timings:—

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.		Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
23.50 ,,	Delhi	,,	4.35
1.23 Arr:	Meerut Cantt:	Dep:	2.11
3.27 ,,	Saharanpur	,,	23. 5

Daily Mail and Fast Passenger Trains between Bombay and Kathiawar via Viramgam.

Down. Gujarat Fast Mail Passenger.	Stations.		Up. Fast Gujarat Passenger Mail.
1, 2, 3. 1, 2, 3.			1, 2, 3. 1, 2, 3.
H. M. H. M.			H. M. H. M.
21.30 21.45 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	6.45 7.30
21.55 22.14 ,,	Grant Road	,,	6. 6 7. 6
5.11 7.10 Arr:	Baroda	Dep:	21. 0 23.45
7.40 10.20 ,,	Ahmedabad	,,	17.35 21.20
9.40 12.35 ,,	Viramgam (change for Kathiawar).	,,	15.20 19.15

The Fast Passenger trains connect at Baroda with through trains for and from Muttra Junction as follows:—

7.40 Dep:	Baroda ..	Arr:	20.15
6.5 Arr:	Muttra Jn. ..	Dep:	0.20

A Fast Passenger Train will run between Bayana and Agra Fort, connecting with the Up and Down Northern Express trains at Bayana.

Down Northern. Express.			Up Northern Express.
H. M.			H. M.
21'0 Dep.	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8'30
21'25 Arr.	Agra Fort	Dep.	7'50

Note.—For timings of up trains read from bottom to top of column.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,

General Traffic Manager.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MUCCADUMS' ASSOCIATION.

INTENDING subscribers are REQUESTED to pay their first year's subscription (from 1st May, 1914) Rs. 250 to Messrs. The Indian Cotton Co., Ld., before 1st June, 1914, as members joining after that date will have to pay an additional Entrance fee to be fixed hereafter.

RAMPERTAP BRIJMOHANDAS & Co.,

2504 Hon. Secy.

BARODA STATE FOREIGN STUDIES SCHOLARSHIP.

NOTIFICATION.

THE BARODA GOVERNMENT have been pleased to sanction three scholarships on loan system, each of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,000 per annum, tenable in Europe, America or other foreign countries, for special branches of study for graduates of distinguished merits. For particulars, apply to the undersigned.

A. M. MASANI,

Minister of Education,

Baroda State.

Baroda, 4th May, 1914. 2524

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for supply of medicines for 1914-15, and will be received by the undersigned up to 11th May 1914.

Tender Forms, giving approximate quantities required and conditions of contract, can be obtained on application to the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2, two only.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed—"Tenders for Medicines."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

JAS. A. KELLIE,

Agent and Chief Engineer,

Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway.

Izatnagar, 24th April, 1914. 1971

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "FRANZ FERDINAND" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS via Karachi, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer and requested to take immediate delivery of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 10.

The Company's SURVEYOR, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEYS must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place latest in the MORNING of the SEVENTH DAY.

ALL CLAIMS for shortages and damages must be sent in within ONE MONTH of the Steamer's arrival, or they WILL NOT BE PAID.

W. DENSO,

2528 Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 278 of 1914.

Re IBRAHIM ALLIMAHOMED, Memon Inhabitant, of Bombay, lately trading at Khalasi Chakla, without the Fort of Bombay, and at other places in and out of India, under the name and style of Ibrahim Allimahomed; An Adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Ibrahim Allimahomed has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 5th day of May, 1914.

H. H. WADIA,

For Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, 5th May, 1914. 2530

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 277 of 1914.

Re LATIB MITHA, GANI MITHA, HASAN MITHA, ABA MITHA, SALIMAN MITHA and MITHA JUIDA, Memon Inhabitants, of Bombay, lately trading at Khalasi Chakla, without the Fort of Bombay, and at other places in and out of India, under the names and styles of Latib Mitha and Abdul Latib Mitha; Adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Latib Mitha, Gani Mitha, Hasan Mitha, Abu Mitha, Saliman Mitha and Mitha Juida have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 5th day of May, 1914.

H. H. WADIA,

For Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, 5th May, 1914. 2539

HINDUSTAN TEA AND FISHERY. LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act).

Capital—Rs. 2,00,000.

DIVIDED into 20,000 shares of Rs. 10 each payable in five instalments at an interval of two months.

DIRECTORS—The Hon'ble Mr. Ramani Mohon Das, Tea Planter and Zemindar, Karimganj. Babu Kasi Nath Das, late Superintendent, Bidyanagar and Channighat Tea Gardens, Director, All India Tea and Trading Co. Babu Debendra Nath Data Manager, Kalinagar T. E.

GARDEN—Started on about 4,000 acres of land between Latu and Langai stations on the A. B. Rly. Purchase of running tea concern in the Sylhet District, yielding annual profits of Rs. 15,000 is also being arranged.

FISHERY—Half a dozen big tanks near Itakhola station on the A. B. Rly. arranged. Further tanks and sheels are being taken up. Large number of shares already subscribed. For shares and other particulars please apply to:—

THE NATIONAL TRADING SYNDICATE,

Karimganj Sylhett.

RELIABLE AND RESPECTABLE SHARE SELLING AGENTS ARE WANTED ON LIBERAL COMMISSION. 1948

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MOTILAL DALPATRAM DESAI, late of Bombay, Dassa Gujjar Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a solicitor of this Hon'ble Court, a widower ..... Deceased.

1. MANCHHASHANKER JIVANRAM VAKIL, of Bombay, Bhargav Brahman, Hindoo Inhabitant. residing at Bhuleshwar Road, outside the Fort, a Vakil of this Hon'ble Court and
2. TRIBHUVANDAS NAROTTUMDAS MALVI, of Bombay, Dassa Porvad Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, a solicitor of this Hon'ble Court, residing on the Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort ..... Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-second day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,

Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,

The 22nd day of April, 1914.

Messrs. MALVI HIRALAL MODY and RANCHODDAS,

2533 Petitioners' Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO THE BUYERS OF PEARLS.

AUCTION SALE OF 947 VALUABLE WHITE BUTTON PEARLS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Merchants Bank, Limited, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bhaichand Karamchand and Co. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of May, 1914, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms. No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

947 valuable white button pearls about 70 chows and about 297 carrat.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Pearls are open to inspection at the Auction Rooms after 12 o'clock.

AUCTION SALE OF 3,000 BAGS OF ANCHOR BRAND FLOUR.

Under instruction from Messrs. Vassonjee Sons and Co. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Wallace Flour Mill, at Chickel Wadi, Tardeo, on SATURDAY the 9th day of May, 1914, at 4 p.m. (B.T.), on account and at the risk of Seth Hajee Khanoo Mossa.

3,000 Bags Flour "Anchor Brand" Household pocket, Superfine and Export, manufactured at the Wallace Flour Mill.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid within 2 days and the goods taken delivery of within that time.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON WASTE COTTON FLY AND COTTON DIRTY SWEEPING, ETC.

Under instructions from the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld., and on account and at risk of Messrs. H. E. Bode and Sons, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY the 12th May, 1914, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the Century Mills premises at Elphinstone Road Parel, the following:—

Cotton clean Card Fly about 25,000 lbs.
Cotton dirty Card Fly about 14,000 lbs.
Cotton weaving Dirty-Sweeping about 12,000 lbs. in separate lots to suit buyers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid and delivery taken within eight days after the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th May, 1914.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND. Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,606.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married pesrons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

AUCTION SALE.

D'LAL AND COMPANY.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT CURRY ROAD.

THIS DAY, the 6th day of May 1914, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL and Co., will under instructions from Messrs. Soonderdas and Co., Attorneys for Vallabhdas Ramji, the mortgagee in pursuance of the power of sale provided in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 4th day of August, 1913 and executed between Mulla Rajaballi Nazerally and Mulla Abdul Kadar Nazaralli (the mortgagors of the one part) and Vallabhdas Ramji (the mortgagee of the other part), sell by Public Auction the following valuable landed property on the premises:

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground situate lying and being at Curry Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 890 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue as a part of Old No. 651,651, New No. B-12631 and New Survey No. 3-2659 and bounded as follows; that is to say on or towards the East by the G. I. P. Railway line, on or towards the West by the Public Passage, and the vacant land belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Company, on or towards the North by the property of G. I. P. Railway Company and on or towards the South by the property of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipality of Bombay under G. Ward No 2420 (1) and Street No. 10 together with the messuages, building and tenement standing thereon and all easement and appurtenances to the said premises belonging for the term of 995 years and 11 months commencing from the 1st May 1913 subject to the performance and observance of covenants and conditions mentioned in the Indenture of Lease dated the 1st day of May 1913 and made between Ratansi Mulji and others the Trustees of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage (Lessors of the one part) and the Mortgagors (Lessees of the other part).

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Soonderdas and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee herein, at their office at 1 Hummum street, or to the undersigned.

D'LAL and Co.,

Bombay, 6th May, 19914.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH

CHARNI ROAD.

To-Night

We Shall Present

for your acceptance

THE GREAT ITALIAN ART FILM

HIS

DOUBLE LIFE

DRAMA 3,000 FEET LONG.

IN THREE PARTS.

A modern drama powerfully acted by a number of Star Artistes and dealing with many complex interests and depicting in some realistic effects with picturesque sceneries of Italy at the back ground

The Race between a Railway Train and a Motor Car

is worth admiring.

ALSO

FULL complement of Topical, Travel and Comic FILMS.

1½ Hours. Three Shows Nightly. 1½ Hours

7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12 p.m.

GRAND PRIZE MATINEE.

Saturday and Sunday 5 to 6-30 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE

is to enjoy the advantages of perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices that break down the health and very soon render them fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indulgences. It tones up the entire nervous system.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short, it supplies everything that a man should have.

Price: Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills

Write to-day:—Vaidya Shastri

MANISAHNKER GOVINDJI.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY.

Jamnagar Kathiawar.

Digitized by financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS:

LA SCALA (Ltd.)

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10.
IN ASSOCIATION WITH
Bandmann-Rickard's
CIRCUIT.
LAST 2 NIGHTS.

DE FRA

The World's Greatest Balancer.
THE CLEMENDOS TRIO
E. P. HAWLEY & Co.
IN
"BANDIT"
COMMENCING FRIDAY.
"GIGANTIC" PROGRAMME
THE ORIGINAL
BERT MARIE
SWAN & VESTA
The original "Bill Smith" & Liza"
Miss MARIE ROBIN
The Ever Popular Chorus Girl.
Miss OLIVE WEST
Charming Comedienne and Dancer.
Miss NESTA VERNEY
The Miniature VESTA TILLEY.
SISTERS
HAMILTONS
The Dapper Boy and the Dainty Girl.
GEO. CAVE
That Comedienne.
THE
PERRY BROTHERS
Those Smart Chaps
BERNARD VAUGHAN
Light Comedienne Extraordinary.
PLAN AT S. ROSE & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30 TWO SHOWS NIGHTLY **10**
FRANK J. SYDNEY & Co.
The Wonderful Acrobats.
MISS PATTIE O'HANLON
Contralto Vocalist—Singer of Irish Songs.
Mr. STAN. STANLEY
The Star Comedian from Home.
MISS BEATRICE WILLEY
The Sparkling Soubrette with the Sun-shine smile.
The Grand National 1

Two Most Thrilling Star Films
AT THE
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.
"Ida: The Queen of the Air"
4000 ft. Long.
AND
"The Lost Illusion."
THE MOST SURPRISING FEATS ON WIRE WITHOUT SAFETY NET.
COMMENCING FROM
TO-NIGHT.
Every Saturday Sunday, Matinee with Valuable Prizes.
5-15 to 6-45 and Every Night 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S.T.)
Sandhurst Road.
Telephone No. 1266.
PRICES HALF.

A WOMAN'S DARING FEAT.
JUMPS INTO THE NIAGARA FALLS!
SAVES A DROWNING CHILD!
The most Sensational and Thunderstriking Spectacle ever witnessed, to be seen.
To-Night At To-Night
AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
In a Unique Picture Drama
"THE DIVER"
Featuring one of the most thrilling acts ever filmed.
TWO OTHER SPLENDID DRAMAS. A BRIGHT AND EXHILERATING PROGRAM. DON'T FAIL,
TO PAY A VISIT
3 Shows nightly—*7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.*
Saturday & Sunday. { Prize Show— 5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.
Charni Road. **FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.** **Tel. NO. 1271.**

The Indian Succession Act
FOR
STUDENTS and PRACTITIONERS
BY
P. L. PARUCK, B.A., L.L.M.
Attorney-at-Law, High Court, Bombay.
The only book of its kind for students going in for the LL. B. and others examinations in with copious instructions at the end of each subjects.
All the recent cases on the subject decided between 1900 and 1913 by the High Court of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad, and by the Privy Council including important Chancery cases cited and incorporated.
WITH AN APPENDIX.
containing the full text of the Indian Succession Act, the Hindu Wills Act, the Pars Intestate Succession Act, etc., etc.
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"Bombay Law Report—"The Indian Succession Act is one of the Acts which, as to certain important portions thereof, is very difficult for beginners to understand. We have to congratulate Mr. Paruck upon his commentary on the Succession Act which we feel no doubt will be very useful to students and also to practitioners. The arrangement is a very happy one, and the only one suited for a clear exposition of some of the difficult rules contained in the Act. The leading cases are given in the form of illustrations, and the point of distinction between the Succession Act, the Probate and Administration Act and the Hindu Wills Act have all been noted in their appropriate places. We do not know of any work on the subject better suited to the requirements of students and young practitioners."

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 5.

There has been an increase in rainfall due to thunderstorms which have occurred in nearly all parts of the country. The chief rainfalls are:—Port Blair, Victoria Point and Eassein one inch; Tezpur one and half; Dinajpur one; Hazaribagh, Allahabad and Dehra Dun a half; Mussoorie two; Parachonar, and Kotah a half; Mount Abu one; Akola, Bangalore, Pamban and Masulipatam a half; Chitaldrug one and half.

The temperature tended to decrease and large regions in the peninsula and North-east India had temperatures yesterday below normal but the temperature is still high in west Punjab, Sind and North Rajputana. There are indications of squally weather over north Arabian Sea.

Forecast:—Decrease in the number of thunderstorms.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 5th May 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is 12 degree to 14 degree F in defec in the extreme eastern districts but 5 degree to 6 degree F. in excess at Multan and Rawalpindi; minimum temperature is in excess at Lahore and Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad records 0.42" of rain during a thundertorm. Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Temperature is in excess at Agra and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah records 0'42" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Karachi but in excess at Kotah. Temperature is above normal except at Karachi and Kotah. In upper Sind, however, temperature has fallen, the excess above normal being only 7 degrees F to-day.

Gujerat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch records 0.12" of rain. Skies are clear in Central India West and south Gujarat and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen: Saugor has had 0.18", Akola 0.50", and Raipur 0.15" Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division; minimum temperature is also below normal at Akola and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan; Ahmednagar has had 0.24" and Belgaum 0.35". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Numerous thunder or duststorms have been reported to-day. Rainfall due to them has been local in Mysore, the Bombay Decan, th Central Provinces, Central India West, east Rajputana and the southern districts of the United Provinces.

Some thunderstorms are likely in Hyderabad and the Bombay Deccan. Some dust or thunderstorms may again occur in the region to the north of latitude 20 degrees N with the exception of Sind.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 5th of May 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hour.	Total 1st Dec. to date.	Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (4th)	75.3	66.0	63	..	11.55	0.61
Jask	90.9	76.5	63	..	4.54	0.47
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	111.0	82.6	44	..	1.88	0.17
Rawalpindi	100.4	72.9	44	..	15.77	5.61
Lahore	104.6	79.3	52	..	4.49	0.70
Sirsa	104.1	78.8	43	..	2.09	0.98
Ambala	90.7	71.1	61	0.03	3.66	—2.26
Delhi	92.4	74.2	51	..	1.56	—1.64
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	100.1	83.1	58	..	0.88	—0.94
Mainpuri	111.3	88.1	47	..	2.79	0.26
Jhansi	110.9	85.0	38	..	1.47	—0.48
Cawnpore	107.2	77.7	71	..	2.08	—0.14
Allahabad	110.6	79.7	52	0.42	2.59	—0.31
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	116.1	81.7	36	..	2.45	1.16
Karachi	88.6	80.9	65	..	2.11	0.52
Ajmer	107.6	84.4	34	..	2.73	1.19
Jaipore	108.2	82.7	32	..	0.87	—0.77
Kotah	112.6	82.0	36	0.42	1.62	0.32
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENT'L INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	106.3	78.8	82	..	1.01	0.43
Dwarka	88.2	70.7	87	0.02	0.40	—0.29
Veraval	88.0	80.3	87	..	0.11	—0.38
Rajkot	102.2	76.3	49	..	0.08	—0.47
Bhavnagar Para	100.1	80.2	70	..	0.04	—0.65
Surat	92.3	78.4	72	..	0.04	—0.35
Ahmedabad	103.5	79.8	60	..	0.09	—0.34
Deesa	104.3	78.4	46	0.02	0.18	—0.36
Neemuch	101.2	72.8	57	0.12	0.88	—0.24
Indore	103.6	76.1	45	0.04	0.79	—0.25
CENT'AL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	102.9	76.3	68	..	7.48	4.62
Saugor	102.5	75.9	62	0.18	2.38	—0.24
Hoshangabad	106.1	79.6	33	..	2.52	0.60
Khandwa	107.8	74.9	52	..	0.30	—1.01
Akola	104.2	74.2	65	0.50	1.66	—0.55
Amraoti	101.3	77.1	38	..	2.46	—0.14
Nagpur	102.3	78.7	39	..	5.00	1.88
Chanda	100.5	79.2	52	..	5.39	1.91
Raipur	102.1	73.6	50	0.15	4.86	1.96
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.8	81.4	74	..	0.15	—0.50
Ratnagiri	91.8	79.5	67	..	..	—0.84
Mormugao	92.2	79.7	72	..	0.38	—1.73
Karwar	90 5	79.8	76	..	0.03	—2.47
DOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	105 4	75 1	64	0.01	0.00	—0.96
Ahmednagar	100.7	69.1	67	0.24	0.46	—1.33
Poona	101.8	72.7	69	..	0.04	—1.74
Sholapur	102.6	74.5	60	..	0.28	—1.99
Bijapur	98.5	74.9	70	..	0.44	—1.93
Belgaum	92.9	67.5	88	0.35	2.80	—1.28
Aurangabad	99.7	75.1	51	..	0.54	—1.23
Nizamabad (Indur).	99.3	78.0	53	..	0.72	—2.14
Hyderabad	97.3	75.2	70	..	0.73	—2.56
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	92.7	81.2	72	..	2.18	—2.95
Calicut	92.9	79.6	79	..	5.07	—0.49
Cochin	93.9	79.5	68	..	5.91	—11.57
Colombo	92.2	75.6	95	..	39.20	—0.09
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.8	73.6	72	0.60	1.61	—5.99
Bellary	96.8	77.5	67	..	1.40	—2.15
Cuddapah	94.6	72.5	70	..	4.80	—0.4
adras	92.2	70.1	82	..	39.78	9.69
ngalore	93.8	70.6	85	0.40	4.58	—1.49
mbatore	95.8	74.9	71	..	4.87	—2.98
hinopoly	101.3	80.1	64	..	11.94	0.31
egapata	92.3	79.9	78	..	53.59	23.28

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STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 5 h May 1914 was 30·0 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 3rd May 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	..Inches.	29.788
Temperature of Air	..degrees	86.1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	76.2
Dew Point	..	76.9
Relative humidity of Air	..	0.743
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		3.6
Maximum temperature of Air	..degrees	91.8
Minimum do do		81.4
General direction of Wind	from midnight to midnight SSW SSE, SSW, SW, WSW SSW.	
Movement of Wind	do miles	163

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Week	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	May	h m	ft.		May	h m	ft. in
Tu	5	m 6 55	24 6		5	m 6 13	19 6
		7 32 a	26 2			0 57 a	19 0
W	6	m 8 18	25 9		6	m 2 3	18 1
		8 29 a	26 9			2 11 a	18 9
Th	7	m 9 20	27 2		7	m 2 49	16 7
		9 20 a	27 4			12 a	18 3
F.	8	m 10 14	28 5		8	m 3 33	15 3
		10 8 a	27 9			4 4 a	18 0
Sa.	9	m 11 3	29 6		9	m 4 16	14 3
		10 54 a	27 11			4 53 a	17 10
S.	10	m 11 51	30 2		10	m 4 59	13 7
		11 39 a	27 10			5 41 a	17 10
M	11	m 0 38 a	30 2		11	m 5 42	13 5
						m 6 29 a	18 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

May	5 (Tuesday)	„	6h. 9m. „	7h. 2 m.
„	6 (Wednesday)	„	6h. 9m. „	7h. 2 m.
„	7 (Thursday)	„	6h. 8m. „	7h. 2 m.
„	8 (Friday)	„	6h. 8m. „	7h. 3m.
„	9 (Saturday)	„	6h. 7m. „	7h. 3m.
„	10 (Sunday)	„	6h. 7m. „	7h. 3m.
„	11 (Monday)	„	6h. 6m. „	7h. 4 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, April 25th, 4h. 51-9m p.m.; First Quarter, May 3rd 11h. 59-0m. a.m.; Ful Moon, 10th, 3h. 0-8m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 17th, 3h 2·4l a.m.

INDIA AND INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY.

A TRIBUTE FROM SIR HENRY COTTON.

Sir Henry Cotton contributes to the special number of the "Labour Leader" (April 9), commemorating the coming of age of the Independent Labour Party, the following note on the work of the party and its leaders in relation to the Indian reform movement and the cause of subject peoples:—

I am glad on this auspicious anniversary of the Independent Labour Party to bear my witness to the splendid services rendered by members of that party to the cause of India and on behalf of subject peoples generally. The lead has been taken by your honoured chairman, Mr. J. Keir Hardie, and he has been ably supported by Mr. O'Grady and Mr. Pointer in the House of Commons. These men have borne on their shoulders a duty it is often very thankless to discharge, but they have never shrunk from it, and have at least earned the gratitude of distant races among whom their names are household words. They stand forth as the fearless champions of the poor, the suffering, and the weak in all countries and climes; and the party as a body has always rallied round them and recorded a solid vote.

I remember how Sir Charles Dilke's voice was always to be heard on behalf of oppressed nationalities. His speeches on all issues relating to the protection of indigenous populations were storehouses of wise and moral policy. When he died it seemed as though on one would take his place. But not for long! The mantle of Elijah has been caught up by the Independent Labour Party. With the cause of India that party has always been identified. Mr. Keir Hardie and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald have qualified themselves for their task by personal visits to India. Through good and evil repute they have championed the interests of her people. I shall ever be grateful for the manner in which they and others stood by me in the House of Commons and urged upon the Government the adoption of more liberal lines of policy, some, indeed, of which have since been followed.

But how much still remains! It is true that the Independent Labour Party has rendered incalculable service to India. The names I have mentioned are associated in the minds of Indians with those of Fawcett and Bradlaugh. But yet is your work only beginning, and your powerful influence in the future will ever continue to be more and more effective.

A CASE OF TYPHOID

The Russian medical world is following intense interest, the remarkable case of a young girl at Kieff whose temperature on indisputable scientific authority has exceeded 122 degs. F. The girl has had typhoid fever, and it is stated that before she was taken to Kieff for treatment her temperature was twice above 140 degs. F. She suffers from severe headaches and general weakness, but according to the latest telegrams, there is no ground for apprehending a fatal issue, and she is conscious the whole time. Professors, doctors, and students are watching by her bedside.

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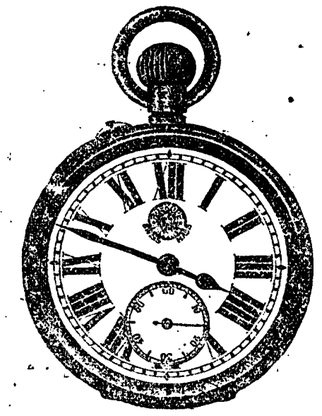
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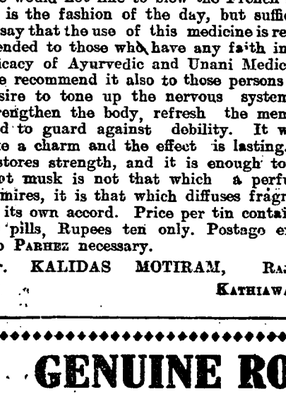
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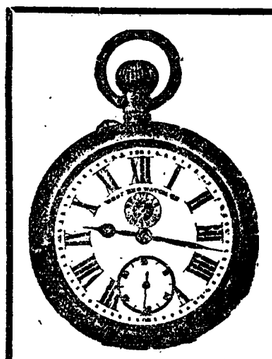
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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, May 4th.

Consols 2½ %	75 3.16—1.16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.14plus½
Rentes 3 %	86¾plus½
Berlin Cheques on London ..	20.47—½
Bar Silver Spot	27 3.16unchgd.
Bar Silver 2 months hence	..27 3.16unchgd.
Closing Tone of silver:—Steady	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63¾—1.16
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate)	½ 13.16unchgd
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£100,000
Council Bills—Transfers Calcutta Rs. 1,50,000 @	½ 3.32
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	88½unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st. ..	2 9.16plus1.16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st	2 7.8plus1.16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3½unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „	3½unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.9½
Interest day to day loans ..	1½unchgd.
„ 7 day market loans	1½—½

29th January 1914.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 4th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	10,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	4,000
„ „ to Continent	16,000
Futures at New York July ..	12.27 plus 4
Futures at New York Oct.	..11.69 plus 10
Advanced on favorable cables and on unfavorable weather reports.	
Spot Cotton at New York ..	13.00unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	13unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—steady.	
Futures at New Orleans July ..	12.65plus3
Futures at New Orleans Oct. ..	11.70plus8
Fair Rio Cofee (No. 7 quality) ..	.. 8½plus⅛
Demand Bills	4.87⅛unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars ..	59½unchgd.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 4th.

Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	12,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
„ Sales of East Indian ..	100
„ Imports	7,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Good business done-steady.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market Dull with a limited Enquiry.	
Mid. Americans	7.27plus 2
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.05unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	..July 12.30plus7
New position	..Oct. 11.69 „ 10
New York Official noon call	..July 12.29 „ 6
New position	..Oct. 11.70 „ 11
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	..July 12.73 „ 11
New position	..Oct. 11.75 „ 13

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
M.J.	6.88plus 4
J.J.	6.78 „ 4
J.A.	6.75 „ 3
A.S.	6.62 „ 3
S.O.	6.43 „ 3
O.N.	6.33 „ 3
N.D.	6.27 „ 3
D.J.	6.25 „ 3
J.F.	6.25 „ 3
F.M.	6.25 „

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, May 4th.

Good Bengal M. G.	4½d.
F. G. „ „	4¾d.
Fine „ „	4¾d.
Good Bhownugur	..5 7-16d
F. G. „	5 15-16d.
Fine „	5 11-16d.
Fine M. G. Bhounuggur	5 11-16d.
Good Oomra M. G.	5¾d.
P. G. „ „	5¾d.
Fine „ „	5¾d.
Good M. G. Oomera	5¾d.
Fine M. G. Oomra	5¾d.
Good Broach	5 13-16d.
F. G. „	5 31-32d.
Fine „	6¼d.
Good Khandeish	5¾d.
F. G.	5¾d.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, May 4th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F May-June; London done	87½plus ½
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June; London sellers	37½plus ½
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom firm	3,080,000
South American Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. sellers May; firmer unchanged	33½
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. sellers May; steady	34½plus ½
New South Wales May; former	36½plus ½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship May-June; Antwerp sellers unchanged	53½
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Dunkirk sellers unchanged	54½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Dunkirk sellers unchanged	49½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June; Dunkirk sellers firm	51½ plus ½
Linseed Calcutta New Terms May-June London, sellers firm	49.3 plus 3d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) May-June Hamburg sellers firm	45½plus ½
Bombay Cottonseed May-June; Hull sellers firm unchanged	5-17-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£63½—¼
Copper Braziers	£77½—¾
Yellow Metal unchanged	6½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged	11
Arrivals:—"Netherpark"	

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers June-August; quiet inclined to favour buyers unchanged	12.9
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India Oct. Dec. Nominal. Nothing Doing unchanged	12
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May	9.4½—¼d
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec.	9.8—½
After being quiet, closed fairly steady	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers May-August; Quiet unchanged	13.3¾
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta May value unchanged	11.2½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay May value steady unchanged	11.1½
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged	10.7½
Raw Java C.& F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged	10.9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged	11.9¾
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value steady unchanged	11.11½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber sellers May-June; Quiet but steady unchanged	2.11½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 4th May 914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil.

MONEY.

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Madras is 10 lakhs down, and the Bank rate is unchanged at 7 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Rates are steady, bnt the volume of business passing on either side of the account is small.

We quote:—

BANKS SELLING—	s d.
T. T. ready	..1 3 31-32
D D. mail	..1 4
T T. forward, to 15 May. ..	..1 3 31-32
BANKS BUYING—	
Private D D. ready	..1 4 1-16
Credits 3 m-s ready	..1 4 3-16
„ „ forward, 15 May ..	..1 4 5-32
„ „ 6 m-s ready ..	..1 4 5-16
Francs 8 m-s ready	170
Marks „ „	138½
60 days Hongkong	143¾
„ „ Shanghai.	194½
„ „ Japan	149¾

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was unchanged at 27 3/16 both for ready and for delivery in two months. The Local Market is steadier and has improved slightly during the day with a moderate business passing.

	Rs.	a.	p.
We quote:—			
English bar gold 24	1	3	
Australian bar gold 24	0	3	
Sovereigns.....15	0	0	
Silver (cum duty) ready.....78	9	0	
1st Settlement 78	8	0	
2nd Se ement 78	12	0	

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 2nd and 3rd May 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway.....	89*	107,105
B. B & C. I. Railway	44	52,919

* Boxes and Bars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market presented a seasaw state to-day and a limited amount of business was booked during the course of the day in the vicinity of Rs. 95-9-6 for the 29th May delivery.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 102. Small clean pieces of ready Paper were in demand at Rs. 96-2.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood almost unchanged and neglected. Davids changed hands at Rs. 493½ and Fazulbhai at Rs. 462½.

Centrals improved to Rs. 1,840, x.d. Swadeshi were quoted at Rs. 1,450, x.d. Madhavji at Rs. 1,050.

Kohinoors declined to Rs. 742½, Currimbhai stood at Rs. 212½ and Crescent at Rs. 111½.

Central Provinces Railway Shares moved up to Rs. 128.

Tapti Valley Railway Shares were in demand at Rs. 582½.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares improved to Rs. 235.

Bank of India Shares changed hand at Rs. 613/4.

Bombay Burma Trading Shares were placed at Rs. 895 for cash.

Tata Hydro Ordinary Shares advanced to Rs. 1,050.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares stood unchanged at Rs. 79½ and Deferred at Rs. 145.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld &Co.: (Liverpool) "Small but steady Market, very little cotton for sale at the opening, some Continental buying. Afterwards the Market improved on some short covering and general buying on unfavourable crops news from Texas." (New York):—"Very small Market; long liquidation of July." Our travelling man wires from Austin (Texas):—"Heavy rains causing further delay. Conditions becoming much more unfavourable."

Horsby Hemelryk:—"Weather continues unfavourable. Too much rain in Western belt. Would advise buying new crop deliveries."

Charles Stewart:—"Have an unfavourable opinion of the Market owing to general want of confidence."

The American Markets were steadier, though the close was a few points lower than the highest touched during the day. Rain continues in Texas and is further delaying planting operations. Our opinion of the Market is unchanged.

In the Local Market the opening tone was steadier and rates were about Re. 1 higher than last evening's close. There has been some enquiry for fine Broach May as also for fine Bengal May and prices close steadier, but for Oomras styles there is very little demand. New crop rates are firmer all round. We give bel. the closing quotations in the bazaar.

For ready cotton there has been a fair demand by report houses, and slightly better rates have been obtained in some cases. Holders are meeting the enquiry.

BAZAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals	.. 211	..	..	..	Jan. 1915
M.G. Bengals	.. 192	..	..	..	May
M.G. Seind-Punjab	.. 188	..	..	..	„
M. G. Khandeish	.. 195	185	..	..	„
M.G. Hinganghat Wardha ..	.. 240	..	..	..	„
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee ..	.. 237	..	..	..	„
M.G. Yeotmal	.. 227	..	..	..	„
M.G. Dharmangaon, Poolgaum	.. 220	..	..	..	„
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"	.. 205	..	..	..	„
Do.	.. 241	..	..	..	January 1915
M.G. Amraoti	.. 210	..	..	..	May
M.G. Broach	.. 268	..	..	..	„
Do.	.. ..	..	..	230	March 1915
M. G. Muttis	.. ..	191	179	..	May
Saw-ginned Dharwar	.. ..	..	246	..	„
M. G. westerns	.. ..	..	243	..	„
H. G. Westerns	.. ..	..	238	..	„
M. G. Compta	.. ..	..	260	..	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Steady
Estimated Sales	12,000
Total Imports	12,000
Future delivery prices :—	

Months.	To-day's price.
M.J.	6.91 plus 3
J.J.	6.80 „ 2
J.A.	6.77 „ 2
A.S.	6.64 „ 2
S.O.	6.45 „ 2
O.N.	6.35 „
N.D.	6.28 „ 1
D.J.	6.26 „ 1
J.F.	6.26 „ 1

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is steady.

Quotations —	Rs.	a	p.
Ready White, Pessi 85 % ...	5	15	3 R T
White Pessi 75 %	5	14	3 „
White Delhi, May	5	15	0 „

Linseed:—The Market is firm

Quotations —	Rs	a	p.	
Bold Brown Ready	8	10	0	R. T.
Bold Brown May	9	3	6	R. T.

Rapeseed:—The Market is firm.

Quotations —	Rs	a	p.	
Brown Cawnpure	8	1	0	R. T
Yellow Cawnpore	9	8	0	R. T.
Brown Delhi May	9	9	6	R. T.

Teaseed:—The Market is steady

Quotations:—	Rs	a	p.	
85 % Bold White.....55	0	0		
Black Kutai 46	0	0		
Yellow Hinganghat 53	0	0		

Groundnuts:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p
Bold 47	8	0	
Small 46	0	0	

Mowraseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—	Rs	a	p.	
Ready 6	8	0	B. T.	

Poppyseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations —	Rs.	a	p.	
Ready 10	3	0	B. T.	
May 10	11	0	R. T.	

Castorseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs	a	p.
Madras ready 34	8	0	
Guzrat ready 34	0	0	
April May 7	1	0	R T.

Cottonseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.
Berar 23	4	0	
Guzerat 22	8	0	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending yesterday at 6 p.m.

Cotton	25,355 Bales
Wheat	12,246 Qrts
Linseed	12,654 „
Rape Rai, etc.	4,337 „
Gingelyseed	310 „
Poppyseed	4,228 „
Groundnuts	4,217 „
Castorseed	14,732 „
Rice	893 „
Myrobollams	6,288 „
Cottonseed	43,029 „
Mowraseed	Nil „
Gram	9,055 „
Jowar	13,233 „
Maize	Nil „
Barley	1,266 „

ROMANCE OF GIRL STOWAWAY.

WORE MALE ATTIRE FOR 60 YEARS.

"Albert Cashier," an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Quincy, Illnois, who had been masquerading as a man for 60 years, and who served as a soldier in General Grant's army during the Civil War, has just been found to be a woman. Her sex was discovered only while she was under the care of the surgeon says the Chaicago Correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle."

The woman was born in Ireland 72 years ago, and came to America as a stowaway clad in boy's clothes. When theCivil War broke out she enlisted in the 95th Illinois Infantry, and participated in some of the bloodiest battles always behaving with great gallantry.

When the war closed she resumed civil life as a workman until age and the results of exposure during the war made her helpless to support herself. She then entered the Soldiers' Home. She has refused to disclose her name or to tell her family history.

STUPIDITY NOT A VIRTUE.

It is a terrible thing to boast of one's stupidity, even in irony. It is a still more terrible thing to associate stupidity with honesty. There is a good deal to be said in favour of honesty, but stupidity in the garb of honesty is the merest masquerader. There was once a member of a local body whom we heard praised in the words: "He's the only honest man in the Corporation, and that's because he's too stupid to be anything else." We doubt if predestined honesty of this sort is in any way entitled to a statue.—"The New Statesman."

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up	When Div. Paid. §	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug.	18%	350
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd. ..	..	..	280
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	do.	8%	54XD
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,670
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-Jul.	14%	1,595
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6%	62
Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd. Rs. 20 ..	do.	Nil	4½
Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	..	16½
Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 25	..	As 7½	26
Bank of Madras	Jan.-	12%	1,460
Bank of Rangoon Rs. 25 ..	..	4½%	20
Poona Bank			
Old Issue Rs. 50 } ..	...	10%	80 nom
New Issue Rs 15 } ..	June	10%	15 nom
Punjab National Bank ..	June	10%	175
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O.	..	..	10
Standard Banks Rs. 50 P.	..	Nil	25
EXCHANGE BANKS ..			
Chartered Bank	..	16%	£32
Mercantile Bank			
{ £ 12½ A ..		8%	£22-1-2
{ £12½ B ..	..	8%	£21-1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do.	34%	£18-10
Eastern Bank Ltd. £4 ..	March	6%	8½
National Bank of India £12½	Sep.-Mar.	14%	615

Press Companies.

Akbar ..	May.	300	4,800
Albert Hurrachee ..	Nov.	45	600
Breul's Cawnpore ..	Aug.	6⅔	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	13	190
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	13
Fort ..	Nov.	5	200
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	90
Harvey and Sahnpathy ..	July	40	645
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	13	725
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	55
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	10	132½
Jumna Ginning and Weaving Co., Ltd. ..	..	7%	2 6¼ 1707
Kanagaum ..	Sept.	30	190
Mahmudpura Ct. ..	..	7½	100
Mehuva ..	Oct.	Nil	25
Mer e ..	do.	Nil.	18
M Manufg. ..	Aug.	12½	220
N East India ..	Sep.	40	700
New Mofussil Co., ..	Nov.	50	845
New Berar ..	Oct.	40	525
New Prince of Wales ..	do.	45	685
Sind ..	Nov.	30	250
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	230
Volkart, U.P. Ltd. ..	Sept.	30	635
Vardwan G.P. ..	..	12	133

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance ..	May-Oct.	25	845XD
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	30 Nom.
Berar Manufactoring ..	..	..	60
Bo. Cotton Manufacturing ..	..	..	125
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co., ..	..	25	63 4XD
Bombay United	Apl.-Nov.	20	470XD
Century	Apl.-Oct.	8	280
Central India	Apl.-Nov.	50	1840XD
China	Mar.-Sep.	45	580
Chinoi Silk	..	20	400
Colaba Land and Mill ..	Mar.-Sep.	65	1420
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	460
Connaught	do.	Nil	100
Cooria	April	50	575
Crescent	Apl.-Sep.	6	111¼XD
Currimbhoy	do.	10	212½XD
David	May-Nov.	20	493¾XD
Edward Sassoon	April	10	170
Emperor Edward	Apl.-Sep.	25	440
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..	110
Fazulbhoy	Apl.-Oct.	20	462½XD
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	50	1,875
Finlay Mills	Do.	10	302½
Gold Mohur	Do.	25	525
Hindustan	November	60	500
Howard and Bullough ..	May	25	900
Hyderabad	do.	60	1250
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	80 nom
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	Apl.-sep	5	100XD
Indian Manufacturing ..	April	25	340
Indo-China Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	950
Indore Malwa	May-Dec.	6	142-8
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	160
Jaumbeel Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	5	95XD
Jewraj Baloo	May.	20	400
Jubilee Mills.	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	125
Khandesh Rs. 610.. ..	June-Dec.	25	700
Khatao	May-Nov.	45	1,360XD
Kohinoor	Apl.-Aug.	25	742½XD
Lakshmi Cotton	April.	60	1,075XD
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	Apl.-Sept.	60	1,045
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	1,900
Manockjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,775
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil	80
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	50	2,370
Nawab of Cambay	..	30	350
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	8	212½
New City of Bombay ..	Mar.-Sep.	35	1000XD
Phœnix	Apl.-Sep.	8	165XD
Presidency	April	25	220
Sassoon Cotton	April	Yr. 50	725
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr. 85	420
Sholapore	June-Dec.	150	5,050
Simplex	New	New	225
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..	40
Standard Mills	May-Nov.	40	1070XD
Sun	..	Nil	112½
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	180 Nom
Swan	Apl.-Sep.	10	260
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	55	440XD.
Tata Mills O. Rs. 50 ..	New	New	7½Premium
„ „ 5½ P. Rs. 50	New	New	
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	40	1.21
Vishan Cotton	O. ..	Nil	350
7 % P		Nil	650
Western India	Nov.	60	425
Mysore Spinning	April	15	240

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly .	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	133XD
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly. .	Feb.-July	6%	677½
Amritsar Patty Rly ..	Mar-Aug.	9%	150XD
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100 ..	Jan.-July	4%	128
Dhond Baramati Rs. 100..	..	4%	122
Gujarat Rlys. Rs. 100 ..	..	4%	108
Mandra Bhom Rly Rs. 25 .	Jan.-July	4%	30
Sara-Sirajganj Rly. Rs. 25	Jan. July	4%	25
Sind Light Rlys.	June-Dec.	8%	161
Tapti Valley Railway Co...	Apl.-Aug.	6%	582½XD
Upper Sind Light Rly. ..	..	4%	127XD

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last Div.	Year§
Alcock Ashdown Co., ..	Oct.-May	6	125
All India U. I. Co., Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	August	Nil	6½
Ramaakua	..	..	3
Backbay Bath	..	..	35
Badham Pile	July.	7	93
Baroda Tram Co., ..	Jan.-Aug.	Nil.	25
Bo. Burma T. Corpt. Rs 125	..	35	895
Bombay Electric { P ..	Feb.-Aug.	6%	179
Supply and T. Co., Ltd { O.	..	5%	234
Bombay Ice Manufg. ..	H. yearly	Nil.	19
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.	35	880XD
Bo. Land and Building ..	..	Rs. 25	500
Bombay S.N. Co., O. } ..	Mar.-Sep.	Rs. 5	202
Bombay S.N. Co., P. } ..	Mar.-Sep.	6%	257½
Central I. M. Co., Ltd. ..	April.	1	22XD
City of Bombay Building Co., ..	Dec.-Jan.	20	450
Delhi Flour	Sept.	Nil	100
Empire of I. L. Rs. 50 ..	April	42%	530
Indian Cement Rs. 150 ..	..	..	137-8
Indian Mercantile In Co., Ltd. Rs. 20 ..	Dec.	Nil	12
Indian Cotton Oil Company { O. { Old 100 / New Issue 75 / 7% P..100..	June	Nil	105
	Oct.-July	Nil.	75
John Roberts & Co., ..	July	10%	152
Jost Engineering Co., Rs.50	do.	10%	52
Kastal Cement Ordy. 100 ..	..	..	83
„ Defd 40 ..	..	..	76
„ 7% Pref. 100 ..	..	..	96
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175 ..	..	12½	162
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75	July	..	100
Marcks & Co., ...	..	8	93XD
Marsland Pr. Co., O. ..	..	Nil	70 Nom.
Marsland Price Co., P. ..	Apr Nov.	7%	64
Napier Hotel Co., ..	May	Rs 8½	35
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50	April	30%	525
Phillips & Co., ..	Sept.	10%	30
Port Canning Co., ..	do.	45	862½
Shivrajpur Syndicate, etc., ..	April	17½%	18½
Sirdars' Carbonic Gas Co.	Mar-Aug.	6%	70
Soundy & Co., ...	..	Nil	70 nom
Tata Iron and Steel { O. / D. / P.	Jan. / & / July	.. / .. / ..	79½ / 145 / 96
Tata Hydro Electric O.Rs. 500	Jan.	4%	1045
P 7% Rs.500	do.	4%	905
Thacker & Co., ..	May	84%	210
Telephone Co., ..	April	Rs. 6	78XD
Tramline & Co., ..	July	15	450

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 5th

S. S. Iran	Peabody	Barry Apl. 7
S. S. Barbarigo	Galla	Venice Apl. 24
S. S. Sydney.	Leveque	Sydney Apl. 11
S. S Quito	Anderson	London Mar. 28
S, S, Glendhu	Reid	Delgoa Bay Apl. 18

DEPARTURES.

5th.

S, S, Buyo Maru	Kametaka	Rangoon
S, S, Dargai	Donovan	Dieppe & Dunkirk
S. S. Hellas	Berg	Bangkok etc
S, S, Red Italia	Pincett	Genoa etc
S, S, Perlak	Saller	Rangoon via Colombo

The following vessels obtained their. portclearance yesterday.

S. S. Sydney	Leveque	Marseilles
S. S. City of Ba	Mason	Akyab

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer			
„	Elgin	for	Rangoon etc.
„	Barbarigo	for	Calcutta etc.
„	Crestafels	for	Do.
„	Gutenfels	for	Hamburg etc.
„	Pundua	for	Durban ttc.

S. S. Iran:—The steamer Iran, 4,066 tons, Captain T. B. Peabody, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry, which port she had left on April 7, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Barbarigo:—The V. S. N. Coy's steamer Barbarigo, 2,821 tons, Captain E. Galla, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice, which port she had left on April 29, with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

S. S. Sydney:—The Messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer Sydney, 2,490 tons, Captain J. Leveque, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney, which port she had left on April 11, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Quito:—The steamer Quito, 2,153 tons, Captain D. Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, which port she had left on March 28, with a general cargo.

S. S. Glendhu:—The steamer Glendhu, 2,629 tons, Captain A. Reid, arrived in harbour yesterday from DelagoaBay, which port she had left on April 18, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Hellas:—The steamer Hellas, 848 tons, Captain M. Berg, sailed yesterday for Bangkok, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Red Italia.—The Rubattino Line steamer Red Italia, 3,981 tons, Captain A. Pincett, sailed yesterday for Genoa, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Perlak:—The steamer Perlak, 1,102 tons, Captain E. G. Sallers, sailed yesterday for Rangoon via Colombo, with a general cargo.

S. S. Sydney:—The Messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer Sydney, 2,500 tons, Captain J. Leveque, will sail to-day for Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Baroda:—The City Line steamer City of Baroda, 3,279 tons, Captain E. Mason, will said to-day for Akgab, with ballast.

S. S. Massilia.—The Anchor Line steamer Massilia left Liverpool for Bombay on the evening of the 4th instant.

S. S. Clan Maclean.—The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean left Liverpool on the evening of the 2nd instant.

S. S. Marienbad.—The Austrian Lloyd steamer Marienbad from Trieste, left Aden on the 5th instant and is due here on Sunday the 10th instant morning.

P DOCK.

Tuesday, May 5th, 1914,

SAILING STEAMER.	CAPT.	AGENTS
A Cleopatra	Nardo	A. L. S. N. Co
B Markgraf	Schade	A. S. & Co
C. & R. Cihlaik	Turn	J. F. & Co.
D. & R. Chakrata	Macfawdsu	W. M. & Co
F. Crostafels	Schneider	W. & A. G. & Co
H Khosroo	Hamsah	T. M. & Co
M Begum	Atkin	W. & A. G. & Co
N Carleton Water	Simpson	T. M. & Co
P Adalia	Perry	J. F. & Co
Q Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co

V. DOCK.

1 Crownmoor	Moffet	D. N & Sons
2 Colonial	Whitehorse	K. N & Co
3 Clan Ferguson	Jones	W. & A. G & Co.
4 Highland Monarch	Reoch	J. M. & Co
5 Clan Macdonald	Price	J. F. & Co
6 Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	O. N. Y. K.
7 Wartburg	Knoll	W. & A.G. & Co
8 Gutenfels	Fischbeck	W. & A. G. & Co
9 Rhein	Potts	M. & W. & Co
9 City of Baroda	Mason	K. N. & Co
10 & 11. Nowamba	Hickey	P. & O. S. N. & Co
12 & 13 Rhodesia	Couch	
14. Cape Finisterre	Wilson	J. F. & Co
15 Havraise	Salnds	J.M. & Co
16 Dwarka	Moxon	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Persia	Bradshaw	P. & O. S.N. Co
5 St. Veronica	Stabb	T. W. & Co
6 Wanen	Garwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co
7 Quilpo	Price	M. M. & Co
15. Tsuyahi	Kaa A. M	Isewa & Co

HARBOUR WHARF.

Homayun	Courtens	T. M. & Co

H. W, A, D.

Bhrein	Ternel	Arab Steamer
Rosset	Heath	S. O. & Co,
Clan Sinclair	Smith	J. F. & Co

H. W, V, D.

Kola	King	M. M. & co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aviemoor	Keato	T. Jeewanjee & Co
Barah	Holyoake	M. M. & Co.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Vacation Sitting of the Bombay Insolvency Court 11-30 a.m.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m

"La Scala," Edwards Theatre, Bandmann-Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road. 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep H. M
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-3
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-15	13 [illegible]
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Delhi Express and inter		
[illegible]	7-40	7-3[illegible]
Poona Mail	11-10	14-15
Poona [illegible]	19-35	9-[illegible]
Dadar Express	11-30	14-[illegible]

The Punjab Mail leaves Victoria Terminus at 12-4, which is 15 minutes earlier from 1st March, 1914.

Punjab Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Calcutta Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Madras Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY
(In force from 1st March, 1914.)

Bombay.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep H. M
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express	6-45	21-45

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding.

May 5.

171.—Signalling Class. Thursday, 7th May, 1914, the Signalling Class will parade at Head Quarters on Thursday next the 7th May, 1914, at 6-45 p.m.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain, R.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Col. W. R. Marshall and Officers, the Band of the Sherwood Foresters under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall (Bandmaster) will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.):—

Marche—"The Spirit of Pageantry" ...Fletcher.
Excerpts (from) Ballet—"Russe" .....Luigini.
Valse—"Summer Glory" ..... Zulueta.
Selection—"Eugene Onegin" ... Tschaikowsky.
(a) Melodie; (b) Minuet ..... Paderewski.
Gralsrittermarsch (from)—"Parsifal" Wagner.
(a) Song—"I Know of Two Bright Eyes" ..... Clutsam.
(b) Dance—"Laughing Eyes" ..... Finck.
Selection—"Rienyi" ..... Wagner.

FATIMABIBI RODAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of April the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 10,792, of whom 3,932 were males, 3,996 females and 2,964 children.

THE S. S. HARDINGE.

The Bombay Radio office will be in touch with the transport Hardinge up to 2/45 p. m. to-day.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICE

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WATER WILL be supplied to various districts of the City at the hours mentioned below:—

LOCALITY.	HOURS OF SUPPLY.
A WARD.	
1. Colaba.	6-30 a.m. to 10-0 a.m.
2. Fort.	and 5-0 p.m. to 12-0
3. Esplanade.	p.m.
B. & C. WARDS.	
1. Mandvi.	5-0 a.m. to 8-0 a.m.
2. Chuckla.	and 4-30 p.m. to 7-30
3. Umerkhandi.	p.m.
4. Dongri.	
5. Market.	
6. Dhobitalao.	5-0 a.m. to 9-0 a.m.
7. Fanaswadi.	and 4-30 p.m. to 7-30
8. Bhuleshwar.	p.m.
9. Kharatalao.	
10 Kumbharwada.	
D WARD.	
1. Khetwady.	
2. Girgaum.	Do. Do.
3. Chowpatti.	
4. Walkeshwar.	
5. Mahaluxmi.	Constant supply.
E WARD.	
1. Mazagon.	
2. Tarwady.	
3. 1st Nagpada.	
4. Kamathipura.	5-0 a.m. to 9-0 a.m.
5. Tardeo.	and 4-30 p.m. to 7-30
6. Byculla.	p.m.
7. Nagpada.	
8. Kalachowki.	
F WARD.	
1. Sewri South.	5-0 a.m. to 9-0 a.m. and 4-30 to 7-30 p.m.
2. Sewri North.	Constant supply.
3. Sion.	
4 Parel.	
G WARD.	
1. Mahim.	Constant supply.
2. Worli.	

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

H. J. T. SMITH, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.
Hydraulic Engineer.

Water Engineer's Office
Bombay, 4th May, 1914.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

ANOTHER COCAINE CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector E. D. Burns charged Suratden Sitaram with possession and sale of cocaine, and Gujarasing Salatsing with abetting in the sale of cocaine. Mr. J. B. Kapadia, appeared for the accused.

The prosecution story was that at 10 p.m. on Monday night Inspector Burns proceeded to Kalbadevi, and in the presence of a *panch*, small coins equal to eight annas were given to a bogus customer who was searched, and was intructed to go to Mambdevi Temple, where he would find a *pan* seller by name Suratdin, who also sold cocaine. The bogus customer gave the money to the first accused, who asked him to go and sit down at a place some distance away and the cocaine would be sent to him. He obeyed.

The Magistrate: Did you hear him (*the pan* seller) say that?

The witness: I did not hear that part of it.

Magistrate: We only want to hear what is or your personal knowledge. What you heard of is no evidence.

Continuing, witness said that on the bogus customer receiving the cocaine, he made a signal and witness rushed out. He searched the second accused, who brought a packet containing two grains to the bogus customer, but could find nothing on him. Witness went into the shop where a cash-box was found containing Rs. 61-6-6, which included the marked coins. Two bundles of cocaine, one of two ounces and another of one and a half grains were found in a little pot on a shelf.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

After several witness had been examined the case was adjourned.

EXCISE PEONS ASSAULTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Ismail Veleji known as Havie, and Sidi Nairs were charged with assaulting two Excise peons while in the discharge of their duty.

It was alleged that two abkari peons went in search of one Munshi, who was suspected of carrying on an illicit trade in cocaine. Munshi was caught and then Havie came and asked why Munshi had been arrested, explaining that Munshi was his man. He ordered the second accused to bring a bamboo, and with its aid effected a rescue, but a police sepoy passing by heard the abkari peon's whistle, and with Mr. Reilly succeeded in arresting the accused.

His Worship convicted the first accused, who had one previous conviction, and sentenced him to nine months rigorous imprisonment on each charge, and the second accused to two months rigorous imprisonment.

DISAPPEARED WITH A RS. 1 000 NOTE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Smith charged one Sunker Appa Koraja, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a note for Rs. 1,000 belonging to his employer, Haji Usuf Sobani, whose place of business is in Hornby Road.

It appears that on April 9th the complainant sent the accused with a thousand rupee note to be changed. The accused disappeared, a complaint was made to the police, and the accused was arrested at his village, Rs. 334 being recovered.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to nine months rigorous imprisonment.

LEPERS IN BOMBAY.

Twenty three pauper lepers were yesterday placed before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, who ordered them to be sent to the Leper Asylum at Matunga.

SENT TO THE WORKHOUSE.

John Stead, Patrick Geraghty and Sydney Page, three Europeans, were yesterday placed before Mr. Frank Oliveira, acting Second Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, with being vagrants. The three accused admitted having no means of subsistence, and His Worship ordered them to be sent to the workhouse.

DEATH OF RAO BAHADUR G. N. NADKARNI.

We regret to announce the death of Rao Bahadur Ganeshyam Nilkanth Nadkarni, which occurred at his residence at Kalbadevie on Tuesday morning, after a very brief illness.

The deceased, who was at the time of his death about seventy years old, retired from active life several years ago, but he took a very prominent part in all educational matters, and was until his death a Fellow of the Bombay University, where he was assigned to the faculty of law.

He was one of the oldest pleaders, and at one time was considered one of the leading practitioners. He was particularly sound in Hindu law. He rendered very valuable services to Government during the plague days, and his services were rewarded by the title of Rao Bahadur. He was very fond of travelling, and after his travels in Europe he published his diary, which was read with great interest.

He was unfortunate in losing a barrister son in the prime of life. He leaves a large family and a wide circle of friends to mourn his loss.

MISSING TIGER CLAWS.

Mr. W. Monby reports that he has missed tiger claws valued at Rs. 200 from skins hanging in his parlour.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

PROGRESS OF BIG IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

Good progress is being made with the scheme for improving the Bombay water supply. The scheme is a big one involving as it does the duplication of the main from Tansa, the raising of the Tansa dam, the laying of miles of new mains in the city and suburbs.

In connection with the duplication of the main a factory for the manufacture of pipes has been built at Gadauli, about six miles from Thana, and this is now in full working order. Four miles of pipe, of the value of about five lakhs of rupees, are being turned out monthly, and it is expected that by July the whole length of the new main will be finished.

A good deal of preliminary work had to be done before a start could be made with the laying of the pipes. About 20 miles of 2 ft. 6 in. railway has had to be constructed, and embankments had also had to be made in the jungle. This work has taken longer than was anticipated for various reasons, chief among which has been the unhealthiness of the country and consequent illness of officers. The staff has been greatly troubled by malaria, and there had to be constant changes and constant makeshift arrangements, all of which have impeded progress.

The pipe-laying in the city and suburbs generally is being pushed on rapidly. A portion of the 36-inch pipe in Mount Road has been laid, and another portion in De Lisle Road is also done, while a start has been made with the 36-inch main in Slater Road. A 24-inch main has been laid along the whole length of Sandhurst Road; about half of the 24-inch main in Queen's Road and Princess Street is finished; about two miles of the 12 inch main in Mahim is down; and a length of 48 inch main from Kurla Creek nearly to Nargaum Tank is laid. The whole of the new 48 inch Vehar steel main is finished, and has been taken into use.

Again, the inlet works to Malabar Hill, which involve the construction of a tunnel under Ridge Road is about half finished, and the small overhead tank at Malabar Hill, designed to improve the supply to Cumballah Hill and Malabar Hill is almost finished.

Asked by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" when the whole scheme would be completed, Mr. Trivess Smith, Water Engineer to the Corporation, said it would not be till the end of next year, and only then provided the staff had good health. They had had great difficulty with illness amongst the officers, and also difficulty in getting labour, but still they were getting along fairly satisfactorily.

MAHABLESHWAR CIVIL HOSPITAL.

GENEROUS GIFT BY MR. N. M. GOKULDAS.

The following Press Note has been issued:—

The need of reconstructing the Mahabaleshwar Civil Hospital on a site which would admit of its being devided into suitable blocks and would give space for future extensions in the shape of paying wards and nurses' quarters, has for long been apparent to all who are interested in the welfare and progress of that station. The principal obstacle to the formulation of a definite scheme to meet this need has been the difficulty of obtaining a site of the character required. This obstacle has now been removed, thanks to the generosity and public spirit of Mr. Narottam Morarjee Gokuldas, who has offered his Mahabaleshwar property known as "The Shrubbery" as a site for a new civil hospital. This extensive property, which is conveniently situated with reference to the *bazar* and residential areas and occupies a high-lying and healthy position, is admirably adapted for the purposes of such an institution. Its owner has also promised that on the completion of the projected hospital buildings he will make a cash donation of Rs. 5,000 towards the cost of construction of a wing for women and children. In accepting this generous offer the Governor in Council desires to take the opportunity of giving public expression to his appreciation of this act of public-spirited liberality on the part of Mr. Narottam Morarjee Gokuldas, which renders it now possible to proceed with the realization of a long delayed scheme for providing Mahabaleshwar with a civil hospital constructed on modern principles and adequate to meet the growing requirements of the hill-station. The amount which will be required to defray the total cost of the hospital buildings will be made up partly from subscriptions previously collected, and partly by Government.

The preparation of the requisite detailed plans and estimates will be taken in hand without delay, and it is expected that the foundation stone of the new hospital will be laid in the course of next month.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Tuesday, there were recorded in Bombay City 66 attacks and 62 deaths from plague, 4 attacks and 1 death from small-pox and 1 attack of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 153, as compared with 113 on the corresponding day of last year and 143 in 1912. The plague attacks were reported from the following places:—Worli 7, Sion 5, Parel 5, Dhobi Talao 5, Mahim 4, Byculla 4, Mazagon 4, Bhuleshwar 4, Fort (South) 3, Market 3, Girgaum 3, Sewri 2, Kamatipura 2, Tarwadi 2, Walkeshwar 2, Khara Talao 2, Dongri 2, Mandvi 2, Esplanade 1, Umarkhadi 1, Fanaswadi 1, Kumbharwada 1, Chowpatty 1. The total of rats caught on Monday by the municipal rat-catchers was 1449, of which 112 were found to be plague-infected. A Ward sent 9, B ward 38, C Ward 45, D Ward 3, E Ward 16, F Ward *nil* and G Ward 1.

Last week's Mail brought the news of the death of Dr. Pearse, the late Health Officer of Calcutta. When Dr. Pearse left Calcutta last year it was evident that his health had broken down badly, and private letters received since his departure unfortunately indicated no improvement.

THE OMAN RISING.

REBELS BOMBARDED BY WARSHIPS.

STRONGHOLDS DESTROYED.

TOWN SHELLED WHOLE DAY.

400 REPORTED KILLED.

H. M. S. Dartmouth light cruiser, which took part in the bombardment of two towns in the Parisian Gulf last month, returned to Bombay yesterday at noon and below we give a vivid narrative of the bombardment.

In a previous article on the subject of the Persian Gulf we stated that there was always something happening in that troubled region, but that when anything was made public the details given were uninteresting and meagre in the extreme. That this was so in the case of the recent rising in Oman, when British warships had to go to the assistance of the towns, were defied by the rebels and had to open fire on them before they would disperse—the bombardment in one case lasting nearly a whole day—will be apparent from what appears below.

A short telegram was sent out from Simla stating that H. M. S. Fox had proceeded to Barka and dispersed the rebels, and that a few days later H. M. S. Dartmouth went to Quryat and that the rebels decamped after a few shorts had been fired at their position. This was the only official information vouchsafed, and although we were able to supplement it a little at the time it was quite evident that the whole story had not been told.

A representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" with the object of getting fuller details, in the course of his inquiries questioned successively two officers of the Dartmouth. They both, however, said they were forbidden by the regulations to give any information about anything which happened in the Gulf, without the permission of the Admiral, and they both absolutely declined to discuss the affair at all.

THE AFFAIR AT BARKA.

Others were found however, who proved more communicative. They had seen the whole of two affairs, and although they were a bit hazy about names of places, were able to tell exactly what happened. The first "engagement" in which the Dartmouth took part, they said, was at a place which the natives called Um-el-Quiman, but which from the details they gave was obviously Barka. They were summoned there, they said, and when they arrived the Fox and the Odin were on the spot. The rebels were in possession of the fort, and the Captain of the Fox went ashore, and gave the rebels, who had refused to pay fines and generally disregarded the Sultan's authority, until 12 noon to pay the fines. They still refused and returned a defiant answer, and the Fox fired four shots at them.

This still having no effect, the Dartmouth came into play. Five rounds from the 6-inch guns were fired by the Dartmouth, the tower of the Fort was razed to the ground, and the Fort itself practically demolished. Then the rebels lowered their flag and fled. It was reported that nine of the rebels were killed during this affair.

400 REPORTED KILLED.

"This was a very small 'show' compared with the second," one of the men went on to say. By this, he evidently referred to the affair at Quryat, twenty miles south-east of Muscat. "When we got to this place," he proceeded "we found the rebels had taken entire possession of one part of the town, and had hoisted on it a white flag, while the people of the town, who were flying the red flag of the Sultan of Muscat, were besieged in the other part.

"The rebels were very defiant, and even after the Dartmouth arrived we heard them firing rifles at the besieged people. We opened fire, and continued firing on the rebel stronghold nearly all day, finishing by firing a broadside at a large rock which was said to be fortified. It could not have been however, as nothing happened after our broadside, and if there had been ammunition there it would have exploded. In the evening the rebels found the bombardment too hot for them and dispersed. Altogether we fired about 60 rounds of shrappnel at the rebels, and we heard afterwards that about 400 were killed, but we cannot say whether that is right or not. There must, however, have been a lot killed for there were plenty of people in the place we were bombarding, and the firing was very accurate."

THE TOWN ON FIRE.

The Dartmouth left this place the same night, and just before sailing, our informants said, the whole portion of the town which the rebels had occupied, was on fire. "We did not know whether it was the lyddite that had done it, or whether the rebels had come back in the darkness, and set fire to the place," said one of them. "I fancy myself," he went on "that they had set it on fire, for the flames broke out in several places at once and it was a grand sight."

In the course of further conversation the men mentioned an interesting fact. This was that just before the bombardment of the second place commenced the Sultan of Muscat came alongside the Dartmouth in his yacht and went on board the cruiser, remaining on board all the time the firing was proceeding. They also said that the rumour was that the rebels were incensed wikh the Sultan and were marching on Muscat, and giving trouble by attacking any unprotected town they came to on their way.

At present H. M. ships in the Gulf are the Fox, Alert, Odin, Sphinx, Minto, and Miner.

PUNJAB CEMENT CONTRACT.

MONOPOLY TO A LONDON SYNDICATE.

INDIAN CHAMBER'S OBJECTIONS.

The following representation regarding the Punjab Government's cement contract has been sent by the Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, to the Secretary, Department of Commerce and Industry, Government of India:—

It has been brought to the notice of the Committee of this Chamber that a contract has recently been nogotiated between the Punjab Government and a London syndicate, whereby the former have agreed to buy all the cement required by them for the next ten years from the latter, who on their side have undertaken to supply the cement from the manufactory to be erected hereafter in the Punjab and also that the Punjab Government have further agreed not to allow any other firm to erect a factory.

The venture in the cement industry is not entirely new in this country, as four companies have been started to manufacture it in different parts of the country. These were started without any subsidy from the Local Governments of the Provinces where the factories are situated. My Committee are convinced that the concession of monopoly etc., granted to the aforementioned London syndicate will injuriously affect the companies that have taken the lead in the matter. They, however, do not base their representation on this ground only but on wider issues of administrative policy.

WANT OF BUSINESS CAPACITY.

My Committee beg to think that as a rule no monopoly should be granted even for an industry which is quite new to the country unless the Government are satisfied by *public* inquiries that such an industry can not be started without their assistance and that the amount of the subsidy in any form is justifiable and does not fall too heavily on the general taxpayer as compared with the advantages accruing from the introduction of that industry. If after all these inquiries it is decided to grant certain concessions, these should be notified publicly so that the industrialists of this country may have an opportunity of tendering for the same. It may interest the Government to know that the agents of the four companies mentioned above had as far back as 1912, approached the Punjab Government with proposals for erecting a factory in the Punjab. They were told in reply that the Government were making their own inquiries and would proceed on their own lines. In view of this reply the granting of concessions, the value of which is reported in newspapers to be £150,000 seems to show, my Committee regret to note, want of business capacity, if nothing else, in those who negotiated the tender on behalf of the Punjab Government. It seems from the reply given by the Hon. Mr. Mant, Finance Secretary, in the Punjab Legislative Council, that the Government do not intend to make any modifications in the agreement they have entered into with the syndicate. Under the circumstances, my Committee have thought it necessary to approach you in this matter with a request that the Government of India will be pleased not to sanction the proposals of the Punjab Government without publishing the terms of the concessions in the "Gazette of India" and inviting public opinion in the matter.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 5.

To-day's opium sale resulted in a further drop in prices. One hundred and sixty chests of Behar opium were sold at an average price of Rs. 1,621-9 per chest as compared with Rs. 1,665 at last month's auction. The highest price realised was Rs. 1,630 per chest and the lowest Rs. 1,550. The total chests amounted to Rs. 2,59,450 as against 2,66,400 in this section last month.

Of Benares opium 940 chests were sold at an average price of Rs. 1,585-14-5 the highest price per chest being Rs. 1,590 and the lowest Rs. 1,585 giving a total of Rs. 14,90,750 as against Rs. 15,42,050 last month. The grand total was Rs. 17,50,200 as compared with Rs. 18,08,450 at the last sale. The average was Rs. 1,591-1-5 as compared with Rs. 1,644-0-8 last month.

MISSING CHEQUE

CASHED BY UNKNOWN PARTY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 5.

On the 29th of last month, it is reported that a cheque for Rs. 975 was received at the Bank of Bengal from the Calcutta Municipality. The cheque was passed in the usual way and was handed over to a clerk for safe custody.

Yesterday the cheque was found missing from the clerk's desk and from enquiries made, it was discovered that it had been presented at the paying counter and cashed on the day previous by some one unknown. Enquiries are being made.

Colonel R. G. Burton, 94th Russells Infantry, is the President of a genearl court material which assembled on the 5th inst. at Secunderabad for the trial of 2nd Lieutenant J. S. Dhauteville Kirkby of the King's Shorp-shire Light Infantry.

SPORTING NEWS.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT

FINAL OF "A" CLASS SINGLES.

The final of "A" Class of the Singles was played yesterday, and a very interesting match was seen with England finding it too much to have to owe Kilby 40 in each game. Both were in capital form, and all through some very good judgment was shown on both sides, Kilby trying to keep his opponent to the back of the court and England trying to come up to bring off some of his killing shots. Both made for the side lines, and though many of England's cross shots were brilliant he found Kilby too steady for him. The first was anybody's set all the way, but in the second Kilby kept wonderfully cool and eventually secured a very popular win. On starting, both won a game, then Kilby took the next two, only for England to follow with three in succession. With two more, Kilby took the lead again at 5-4, England drew level once more, but the next saw Kilby go to set after only losing a single point. England won the first of the next, but Kilby placed himself in a good position when he went right away to 4-1. England won one more, Kilby going out to set and match with the last two games. His last point was a surprise to his opponent, as after a first fault Kilby sent in a smasher for the second which was so surprising that England failed to return.

One can only express the greatest of satisfaction with the handicapping, as both had a hard fight of it to get to the final after their first match. It took three sets for Kilby to beat McCormack, and Bartlett made a close thing of it in the semi-final. England took three sets to beat Calvocoressi, Reed ran him close all the way and Nicholson won the first set of his match with him.

Result:—

H. W. Kilby, Scr., beat R. D. England, minus 40; 6-5, 6-2.

FIRST ROUND.

K. H. McCormack, minus 15-2, beat G. G. Fletcher, plus 15, 6-0, 6-0 6-4; L. Bagshawe, plus 2-6, beat A. H. Chilton, plus 3-6; 6-1, 6-0; L. S. Bartlett, plus 4-6, beat Capt. Byrch, plus 3-6; 6-1, 6-3; J. R. Reynolds, Scr., beat N. Marryatt, minus 4-6; 6-2, 6-5; R. C. Lowndes, plus 30, beat R. L. Sherbrooke, minus 15; 6-2, 6-3; F. E. Skipwith, minus 15, beat H. B. Clayton, minus 15; 6-1, 5-6, 6-3; F. F. Portlock, minus 30, beat T. N. Begbie, plus 15-3; 3-6, 6-5, 6-2; T. J. Reed, Scr., W. O. from Capt. Rigby; R. D. England, minus 40, beat F. J. H. Sievwright, plus 3-6; 6-2, 6-4; S. Calvocoressi, minus 3-6, beat M. Fox, plus 3-6; 5-6, 6-1, 6-3; M. F. Nicholson, minus 30, beat R. Sephton, Scr.; 4-6, 6-1, 6-4; D. Harrington, plus 30, H. W. Kilby, Scr., R. H. Lupton, minus 15, M. N. Hogg, Scr., and J. T. Burge, plus 3-6, Byes.

SECOND ROUND.

Kilby beat Harringtin, 6-0, 6-3; McCormack W. O. from Bagshawe; Bartlett beat Reynolds, 6-3, 6-2; Skipwith beat Lowndes, 5-6, 6-5, 7-5; Reed beat Portlock, 6-1, 2-6, 6-2; England beat Calvocoressi, 4-6, 6-2, 6-3; Nicholson W. O. from Lupton; Hogg beat Burgo; 2-6, 6-2, 6-3.

THIRD ROUND.

Kilby beat McCormack, 6-3, 2-6, 6-3; Bartlett beat Skipwith, 6-1, 4-6, 7-5; England beat Reed, 6-3, 6-5; Nicholson beat Hogg, 6-0, 5-6, 6-4.

SEMI-FINALS.

Kilby beat Bartlett, 6-5, 6-4; England beat Nicholson, 4-6, 6-1, 6-4.

FINAL.

Kilby beat England, 6-5, 6-2.

DOUBLES.

The second semi-final of the Doubles was also settled yesterday, Clayton and Latimer meeting McCormack and Lowndes on level terms and beating them surprisingly easily. The former play well together and are very sound, whereas McCormack probably realising that that his partner's returns lacked power tried to put across telling shots but too often found the top of the net. They started by winning a game each, then Latimer and Clayton went away with the next three, and after losing one they took two more and the set. The same happened in the next, these two going to the lead at 4-1 and then out with two more in succession. They now meet Simms and May in the final.

Result:—

Clayton and Latimer, Scr., beat Lowndes and McCormack, Scr., 6-0, 6-2.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

The remaining two finals take place to-day, as follows:—

Doubles:—

Clayton and Latimer v. Simms and May.

"B" Class Singles:—

Fox v. Briggs.

VICTORIA INSTITUTE LIBRARY, PALANPUR.

A correspondent writes:—The annual general meeting of the above institution took place in the Library Hall under the Presidentship of Colonel J. W. B. Merewether, Political Agent, Palanpur, on 3rd May, 1914.

The institution was in a very unsatisfactory condition before March 1913, when there were only 15 members with a very poor revenue. There are now 148 members and the annual revenue has increased to Rs. 1,400 and all the important English and Vernacular papers as well as important periodicals are subscribed to.

The building has been put in proper order by H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Palanpur. H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Radhanpur has contributed a handsome donation of Rs. 500 and has promised to pay an annual fee of Rs. 125. Besides these Mr. Hormasji Jamsetji Ginvala and Mr. Dalchhabhai Ramchand presented a quantity of good furniture for the use of the Library. The Library has now become a very useful central institution of the Agency and it is conducted with the co-operation of the Agency and State officers. The public of Palanpur is greatly indebted to the President, Colonel Merewether.

Mr. A. M. K. Dehalvi, Bar-at-law, proposed a vote of thanks which was carried unanimously.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, May 6, 1914

PROSPEROUS FINANCE.

The Budget which Mr. Lloyd George introduced in the House of Commons on Monday night is one which will undoubtedly raise the fiercest opposition from the classes upon whom the burden of his new taxation will fall. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has the courage of his convictions in a degree that has not so greatly distinguished any of his predecessors. It might have been easier, in view of the large sums necessary to finance the new programme of social legislation that he laid before the House, to be less ambitious, to have curtailed this programme, urgent as is its need, and then to have distributed the smaller amount of excess expenditure over a wider field of interests, and thus to have escaped the volume of violent criticism and even abuse to which he will undoubtedly be subjected. But Mr. Lloyd George has now passed through many of these storms. His previous Budgets to-day stand justified, and, even for the sake of the political peace of which his Government stands badly in need, he refuses to call a halt in the great programme of reform which began with the epoch-making Budget of 1909. We shall hear, during the next few months, a great deal about "reckless finance," the wicked folly of driving capital out of the country, and of destroying industrial prosperity by ruthless attacks on the means of those who provide the wherewithal to finance it. But this sort of protest and criticism has lost much of its force by the progress of affairs since 1909. It stands, in fact, discredited. Already we learn from to-day's telegrams that the cry of "reckless finance" have begun. But, unfortunately for those who raise this cry, the financial policy of the last few years has not brought in its train any of those disastrous effects which were freely prophesied. On the contrary, the country has witnessed continued periods of remarkable prosperity, and, in spite of supplementary estimates and other unforeseen eventualities, there has been such expansion of revenue during the past year, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was able to bring to the table of the House of Commons the announcement of a surplus of three-quarters-of-a-million. These results do not come from "reckless finance" and the Opposition journals would have done better to have chosen some other epithet for the occasion, and some other ground of attack.

Mr. Lloyd George anticipates a slackness of trade in certain branches during the coming year, but greater activity in others, enabling him to look forward to a revenue for the current year of £200,655,000, or nearly five millions in excesss of that actually realised in 1913-14. But even this huge figure, of which many less courageous Chancellors would have taken advantage for the remission of taxation, is not sufficient to meet the generous ideas of Mr. George as to what it is meet and right a prosperous State should do for those on whom its prosperity depends, but who, by an undiscriminating distribution of wealth, are left without any of the benefits which the communal prosperity should rightly bring them. Much remains to be done to complete, or to attain anything near completion of, the great scheme of social betterment which Mr. George has laid before the country, and he is not afraid to go to the right sources to secure the means for a further instalment of this social legislation. His plans for the year involve the expenditure of a sum of £5,330,000 over and above the revenue that he anticipates from the present sources. He proposes to meet this (1) by imposing additional taxation, not of a greatly burdensome character, on incomes ranging from £1,000 per annum and upwards; (2) by an addition of one per cent to the death duties on estates between £60,000 and £200,000, and (3) by taking a sum of £1,000,000 from the Sinking Fund,—a step that is, perhaps, more open to criticism from the point of view of sound finance than the others. We do not think it can be said, however, that the classes from whom the Chancellor proposes to extract the sums required to meet his estimated deficit a unable to meet it without suffering any unbearable burden. Incomes of between £1,000 and £3,000 will pay a graduated scale of from 10½d to 1s. 4d., while the tax on unearned incomes will be raised to 1s. 4d. The super-tax hitherto limited to incomes of £5,000 and upwards will become operative on incomes of £3,000 and upwards upon a graduated scale up to 1s. 4d., thus putting an imposition, taking ordinary income tax and super-tax together, of 2s. 8d. on some incomes.

The justification for these fresh impositions on the affluent classes lies in the urgent need for the social remedial measures which the Chancellor proposes, and the clear inability to provide the necessary expenditure by any other means. The relief of local taxation is a problem that has been waiting for a solution for years and now imperatively demands immediate treatment, if, as Mr. Lloyd George points out, many of the municipalities are to be saved from bankruptcy. The inequalities between rich and poor districts, the enormous rise in rates caused by the provision of essential amenities of civic life, the "indefensible" system on which rating is based,—all these make it essential that aid from the Exchequer should be provided and a new system of valuation and local taxation established. This problem is now to be tackled, and the Government proposes to establish a national system of a fairer and more impartial character as between classes and localities, of which the taxation of site values will form an integral part. In addition large additional grants are to be made for purposes of health and education,—the latter for the feeding of necessitous children and physical training,—while there will also be a grant of a million and a quarter to facilitate the working of the Insurance Act. These are the bare outlines of a Budget, which, if not exactly "epoch-making", as the Liberal papers claim, at any rate preserves the character and continuity of that new epoch which began with the great Budget of 1909 We shall await the further details of Mr. George's programme with interest.

Notes of the Day.

Japan and China.

Count Okuma's somewhat naive proposition that Britain and Japan should enter into an "economic alliance" in China, "one ally to supply the money (!) and the other intimate knowledge of Chinese matters and other advantages due to its geographical propinquity," is likely to be regarded with mixed feelings in China. It explains, in veiled language, the trend of Japan's ambitions in China. Since the occupation of Korea by the Japanese the latter have attempted by every possible means to extend their influence in the country. Japanese financiers have succeeded in obtaining valuable industrial and other concessions, and it is no secret that Japanese political spies have long pursued a course of "watchful waiting" on behalf of their Government. To-day Japan is no friend of Yuan-Shi-kai or his policy, and the Japanese Press have not failed to accuse him of the ambition of establishing a fresh dynasty for himself, or at least a life-time Presidentship. It further accuses him of being faithless to the trust imposed in him by the Manchus and prophesies for him an inglorious end. The "economic alliance," therefore, that the Japanese Premier has proposed is not so innocent as it appears, and, of course, has little chance of fructifying under present conditions in the Far East.

The Late Mr. R. V. Madgaoker.

Telegraphic information was received early last week in Bombay of the death at Manchester of Mr. Ramchandra Vishnu Madgaoker, a member of the well-known Madgaoker family of Bombay. The late Mr. Madgaoker was a prominent figure in Hindu social reform circles as well as in commercial circles, till his departure to England about two decades ago. Mr. Madgaoker had made Manchester his domicile since then, paying flying visits occasionally to his mother country. His death occurred on Tuesday last at the age of 70. The late Mr. R. V. Magaoker was born in 1843 and was educated in the Elphinstone School and Elphinstone College under Sir Alexander Grant. He graduated from the latter institution in 1863. He was for some time a Fellow of the University. But his commercial and business instincts soon asserted themselves and he joined the firm of Graham and Co. as a salesman on an initial salary of Rs. 150. He was about twenty-four years old at this time. In his post he showed such business aptitude and originality that his firm proposed to send him to Manchester as their Agent for the selection of piecegoods for the Indian markets. By this time his emoluments had been raised to Rs. 600 per month. When he went to Manchester in 1893, his salary was raised to Rs. 1,500, so appreciative were his employers of his abilities. Indeed, it is generally acknowledged that among Hindus who have been sent to England in the particular line in which Mr. Madgaoker was engaged, he had few equals. Mr. Madgaoker, as we have said, was a prominent social reformer while in Bombay. He was one of the founders of the local Prathana Samaj and continued throughout his life a generous supporter of it. The construction of the present Mandir of the Samaj was carried out largely with his monetary help. He was also instrumental in starting the "Subodh Patrika," the organ of the Samaj, in the compilation of the "Prathana Sangit" or devotional songs, his own poetical compositions being of a no mean order. He was an enthusiastic supporter of the Age of Consent Bill of 1886 and organised public meetings in Bombay to demonstrate sympathy with the Government in its efforts at legislation in that direction.

Chemical Analyser's Report.

The Report for last year of the Chemical Analyser to the Government of Bombay, which has just been issued, records that the total number of analyses during the period exceeded that of any previous year in the history of the laboratory. The number of medico-legal cases was 815, of which 368 were cases of suspected human poisoning. We note that the Customs Department made frequent use of the Chemical Analyser, who is regularly asked to examine the strength of alcoholic liquids, opium, petroleum, explosives, and samples of other imports which have to be tested under the Merchandise Marks Act. Owing to the steadily increasing amount of work, Major W. H. Dickinson, I.M.S., has asked for a Third Assistant Analyser. It is also of interest to learn that the plans for the new laboratory at Parel are in course of preparation. The Report is a record of steady, useful work which has been performed with great efficiency by Major Dickinson and his staff.

Cottage Industries in the C. P.

We hope the new Department of Industries in the Central Provinces will soon get to work and succeed in arresting the decay of indigenous industries in that Province. The Swadeshi movement, unaided by Government, has little chance of reviving and developing cottage industries, which have formed the subject of much attention from Indian economists within the past few years. Of course Swadeshi efforts cannot be said to have been entirely unsuccessful, and handloom weaving in Bengal has recently received a marked impetus. The Central Provinces Administration has for some time had under consideration measures for the regeneration and improvement of the cottage industries of that Province, and it is to be congratulated upon its recognition of the fact that in certain circumstances home industries are far more suitable to the simple family life of the people than the conditions of organised labour in crowded centres, where the best measures for the well-being and health of the workers that the State or philanthropy can devise are but palliatives of necessarily undesirable social surroundings. The official experiment in the Central Provinces will be watched with much interest by every one interested in the industrial development of the country.

The Proposed Delhi House-Tax.

The Delhi Municipality has rejected the proposal of a tax on houses which, it may be remembered, was recently made with a view to replenish its coffers. In this we see that the landlord element on the Committee has proved too strong for the President, Major Beadon, with whom the idea of the tax originated. It is to be noted that a house tax in the Punjab cannot directly affect the tenant, although it is open to the landlord to raise the rent provided he takes care not to make any stipulation that the house-tax should be paid by the tenant. The Punjab Municipal Act is most clear on the point. Section 61 lays down the principles upon which taxation can be imposed by the Municipal Committee. They can levy a tax, *payable by the owner*, on buildings and lands. The same section lays down the rule that "tenants in perpetuity," that is, virtual owners, shall pay the tax, if any, levied on owners of buildings and lands. So it is quite clear why the Delhi landlords will have no house-tax at any price.

The "Habiul Matin."

The latest addition to the Indian Mahomedan press is the English edition of the "Habiul Matin." The "Habiul Matin" was founded in 1892, and has for a considerable time been a recognised organ of progressive Moslem opinion. It is a Pan-Islamic journal and holds decided views about the relations of Indian Mahomedans with their co-religionists in other parts of the world. While thoroughly independent it is also, it need hardly be mentioned, thoroughly loyal to the British Government, and its policy may be described in its own words:—

It is regrettable that, in recent years, it has been the practice of the Mahomedans of India, or perhaps we should say a certain section of them, to appear in the role of suitors for favours, rather than claimants of lawful rights; the rights of citizens of no mean Empire to justice and fairness, to political equality with all fellow-subjects of the Empire. This however has been the policy of the "Habiul-Matin," which stands, and has always stood, for justice, not privilege; for rights, not favours.

Reserved Parks for Zenana Ladies.

The City Fathers of Calcutta were engaged for an hour last Wednesday gravely debating the question whether a certain square in the city should or should not be reserved for zenana ladies on certain days of the week. It was not the first time that this question had been discussed by the Councillors. Nearly a year ago, a proposal to reserve the Greer Park for the use of Bengali ladies was brought before the Corporation. The then Chairman, Mr. Maddox, warmly sympathised with the proposal and it would have been adopted but for the opposition of the orthodox Hindu element, both within and outside the Corporation, who were loth to let zenana ladies breathe the free air of the parks. Now, after the lapse of nearly a year, the proposal was again brought up, with the practical support of the General Purposes Committee of the Corporation, a committee corresponding to the Standing Committee in Bombay. The proposal was negatived by 16 votes to 14. The opposition to the reservation was directed from both the orthodox and reformed Hindu quarters. Dr. Kailas Chander Bose, from the point of view of orthodoxy, feared that the resolution if adopted "would eventually give opportunity for the formation of a band of suffragettes well able to cope with their sisters at Home." On the other hand an Anglicised Bengali Barrister, Mr. A. C. Bannerjee, the ladies of whose family are not *purdanashin*, was also opposed to the proposal on the ground that the Hindu and Moslem middle class ladies for whom the park was to be reserved had no time to spare for afternoon airings.

An Indian Municipal Lady Corporator.

The members of the Calcutta Corporation who dread so much the advent of suffragettes among their womenkind, will perhaps, be shocked to learn that one at least of the Indian municipalities already counts on its council board a lady member, who has been elected to the honour by the free votes of the ratepayers of the city concerned. The Mussoorie Municipality has elected a European lady to a seat in the Council. The Government review on the reports of the various municipal boards of the United Provinces for the year 1912-13 draws attention to this unique instance of the election of a lady corporator in its province. It would also appear that in 1911 a lady offered herself for election to the Allahabad Municipal Board. But, subsequently, out of regard for some other candidate, she retired from the field. The electoral rules of very few Indian municipalities contain any express bar against the election of lady candidates, and if lady members do not largely figure at present on Municipal Councils in India, it is because women themselves have not come forward as candidates for municipal honours. But if Indian or European ladies of education and status should take it into their heads to inaugurate a movement seriously to contest municipal seats,—there is no reason why they should not succeed in gaining their way into municipal councils, as the Mussoorie lady pioneer has done.

A Great Hindu Lady.

The death has occurred at Lucknow of the Rani of Pertabgarh, a lady whose life was rich with knowledge and activity devoted to the betterment of her kind, and who was gifted with accomplishments which do not usually fall to the lot of princesses. Rani Ram Priya of Pertabgurh was only 43 years old at the time of her death and her premature demise will be mourned by all who knew her. Rani Ram Priya was the daughter of the Talukdar of Antu, and was married to Raja Partab Bahadur Singh of Partabgurh when she was only nine years old. At the time of the marriage female education was in a very backward condition and there was no little popular prejudice against it. But the young Raja Partab made arrangements to have his child-wife properly educated in Sanskrit, English, Hindi, Urdu and painting, in all of which she quickly made good progress, becoming a poet and painter of no mean order. Her work "Rampriya Bilas" is admired by many who have a taste for Hindi poetry. She was throughout her life an enthusiastic advocate of female education and was ever ready to give generous help to institutions for the education of indigent boys and girls. She supported many orphans, making no distinction of caste or creed and took a prominent part in all movements that concerned her sex. She was twice elected President of the All-India Ladies' Conference, held at Benares and Lahore. The Rani accompanied her husband to London when His Highness was invited to represent the Taluqdars of Oudh at the Coronation of Edward VII. and had the honour of being given an audience by the King and Queen Alexandra, the former of whom personally pinned the Coronation Gold Medal on her person. Queen Alexandra took the Rani with her to see the review of the troops which was held after the Coronation; and they had ever since kept up a correspondence and also exchanged presents from time to time.

YEAR OF NOTABLE PROSPERITY.

THE BUDGET.

RELIEF OF LOCAL TAXATION.

INCREASE IN INCOME-TAX RATES.

AND DEATH DUTIES.

Mr. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in introducing the Budget in the House of Commons last night remarked that the year had been one of exceptional prosperity. Trade had reached the highest point while unemployment had touched the lowest. Calculating the estimated revenue at £200,655,000 and the total expenditure at £205,985,000, Mr. Lloyd George said there would be a deficit of £5,330,000. He next pointed out that on the top of this deficit a grant of £4,218,000 would be made from the Exchequer to relieve local taxation which had been doubled in recent years for aid to municipalities to save them from bankruptcy, and for roads, education and public health. Thus, making allowance for margin the total amount comes to £9,800,000, which will have to be raised by a general increase in rates of income-tax, which will yield (£250,000) including rates on unearned income) by a super-tax on incomes of over £3,000, (£2,500,000), from income-tax on investments abroad (£250,000) by increase in death duties (£650,000), by settlement of estate duty (£150,000) and lastly by taking from the Sinking Fund of about a million sterling.

Discussion on the Budget has been postponed.

Estimated Revenue	£200,655,000
Estimated Expenditure	£205,985,000
Deficit	£5,330,000
Additional Grants from the Exchequer.	£4,218,000
Total to be raised..... (Allowing margin.)	£9,800,000
By Income-tax	£5,250,000
By Super-tax	£2,500,000
By Income-tax on investments abroad	£250,000
By increase in death duties	£650,000
By Settlement of Estate duty	£150,000
From Sinking Fund	£1,000,000
	£9,850,000

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

The tea and sugar duties are not touched in the Budget.

Mr. Lloyd George, in introducing the Budget, said that the year had been one of exceptional prosperity. Trade had reached the highest point while unemployment had touched the lowest. They had been able to meet all the supplementary estimates and realise a surplus of £750,000.

DEFICIT OF OVER FIVE MILLIONS.

He had consulted the best authorities and believed there would be slackness in certain branches of trade in the coming year; but others would be busier than ever. He estimated, upon the existing taxation, a revenue of £200,655,000 while the total expenditure would be £205,985,000, leaving a deficit of £5,330,000.

RELIEF OF LOCAL TAXATION.

The Chancellor dwelt on the urgency for relieving the local taxation, as the rates in some districts had been doubled in recent years, especially in connection with housing, education and roads.

AIDS TO MUNICIPALITIES.

The present system of rating was perfectly indefensible. Moreover there was great inequality in the rich and poor districts. Substantial aid must be given by the Exchequer to save the municipalities from bankruptcy. A new system of valuation and local taxation must be established. The idea of the Government was to establish a national system, fairer and more impartial as between classes and localities.

TAXATION OF SITE VALUES.

The taxation of site values would form an integral part of the system of local taxation. The Government would insist upon efficient results as a condition of grants from the Exchequer.

ROADS, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

Among the grants would be one for public health, while grants for roads and education would be raised. The total for health purposes would be £4,000,000 annually, besides a further grant for fighting tuberculosis, the training of nurses and laboratories for the diagnosis of diseases. The increase in the education grant would amount to £2,750,000 to cover the feeding of necessitous children and physical training. There would also be a grant of £1,250,000 to facilitate the working of the Insurance Act.

The grants would commence in December and would mean adding £4,218,000 to the deficit, and, allowing for margin, he would have to raise the total to £9,800,000.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN INCOME-TAX.

He proposed various changes in the income-tax. It would remain unchanged on earned incomes up to a thousand sterling, while between a thousand and three thousand it would range from 10½d. to 1 shilling and 4d. The tax on unearned incomes would be raised to 1s. 4d. The super-tax would become operative on incomes of from three thousand upwards upon a graduated scale up to 1s. 4d. Thus, some incomes would pay 2s. 8d. in the pound. The ordinary income tax would yield £5,250,000, while the super-tax would yield this year an additional £2,500,000 ultimately, £7,750,000. He hoped to obtain another £250,000 income-tax from the investments abroad.

INCREASE IN DEATH DUTIES.

He announced that the death duties on estates between £60,000 and £200,000 would be increased one per cent., while the maximum would be raised to 2 per cent. These would produce £650,000.

The settlement of the estate duty would yield £150,000, a total of £8,800,000. He thus had to find another million which would be taken from the Sinking Fund.

The new proposals, the Chancellor said, marked a decisive step in the happiness and efficiency of the people and for the greater strength and honour of the nation.

The Chancellor spoke for two and a half hours.

BUDGET DEBATE POSTPONED.

The usual debate did not follow the Budget statement this evening, the discussion being adjourned till further figures and information have been submitted to the House with reference to the new proposals.

COMMENTS ON THE BUDGET.

LONDON, May 5.

The comments on the Budget are on party lines. The Liberals describe it as epoch-making as the 1909 Budget, dwelling on the principle that the rich man must pay.

The Unionists accuse it of being vote-catching and of betraying reckless finance.

DULL STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, May 5.

Following on Mr. Lloyd George's budget statement the Stock Exchange was dull.

OBSTRUCTIVE TACTICS IN THE HOUSE.

SPEAKER EMPOWERED TO ELIMINATE MOTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 5.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Asquith introduced a motion empowering the Speaker to eliminate obstructive blocking motions. The Motion was unanimously adopted.

"WIRELESS" ON STEAMERS.

SECRET PASSWORD REGISTER SUGGESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 5.

Lloyds is investigating the case of the faulty wireless installation on board the Siberia.

The establishment of a register of a secret password for each ship is suggested.

LATE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

FUNERAL IN SCOTLAND ON SATURDAY.

LONDON, May 4.

The Duke of Argyll's body will be taken to Westminster Abbey on Thursday. The King and the Queen will attend the service on Friday. The funeral takes place on Saturday in Scotland.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF COURT MOURNING.

LONDON, May 5.

The court mourning for the late Duke of Argyll will be suspended from the 9th to the 13th instant on the occasion of the official visit of the King and Queen of Denmark.

EAST ASIATIC TRADE.

WORKING AGREEMENT BETWEEN GERMAN STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HAMBURG, May 4.

The Nord deutscher Lloyd and Hamburg-Amerika steamship companies have concluded a working agreement for the East Asiatic business.

PIRACY IN CHINESE WATERS.

INEFFICIENT PATROL BY GUN-BOATS.

FURTHER PROTECTION ASKED FOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Fell suggested that the destruction of the British Steamer Taion by the Chinese pirates was due to the failure to build the new gunboats voted by Parliament for patrolling the Chinese rivers.

Mr. Churchill replied that in the absence of particulars, speculation on the subject was useless. The British patrol in the Canton delta was believed to be sufficient for its purposes.

Mr. Lee pressed for further protection in view of the frequency of the acts of piracy against the British ships on this route.

Mr. Churchill answered.—The inspection of the Navy List will show that there are a considerable number of ships employed in the Far East. I believe there are a number of gun-boats in the West River.

On April 28, the Chinese pirates burnt and gutted the British seamer Taion off Kiau. Incoming steamers rescued 158 passengers, but 180 were missing. The captain and chief engineer were rescued.

JAPANESE NAVAL SCANDAL.

CHARGES AGAINST ADMIRAL FUJII PUBLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, May 4.

The Navy Department has published the charges against Admiral Fujii. They include the acceptance of Commissions from two British shipbuilding firms and the receipt during 1911 and 1912 of £35,270 from contractors and also various dealings with the firm of Messrs. Siemens and Schuckert.

JAPANESE NAVAL OFFICERS AT FRENCH PORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BREST, May 4.

Two Japanese naval officers, Captain Nakajo and Lieutenant Hori, have arrived here on a naval mission. They have visited the maritime prefecture and have been authorised to visit the arsenal and the naval school.

MRS. BESANT'S APPEAL.

OPENING OF HEARING IN PRIVY COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to-day began the hearing of Mrs. Besant's appeal against the judgment of the Supreme Court of Madras ordering the restoration to Naranayiah of his two sons whose education she had undertaken.

Mr. Robert Younger opened the appellant's case and had not concluded when the hearing was adjourned.

Sir Erle Richards is also appearing on behalf of Mrs. Besant.

ENGLISH RACING.

LATEST DERBY BETTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

11 to 4 against Kennymore.
4 to 1 against The Tetrarch.
8 to 1 Black Jester.

NEW RULES IN AUCTION BRIDGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 5.

The "Daily Mail" says that the Portland Club has decided to abolish the spade call in Auction bridge, retaining the royals. The dealer may pass and it is not to be compulsory for anybody to make a call. If everybody passes, the deal is null and goes to the next player, nothing being scored.

A grand slam counts 100 points and a small slam 50.

GOVERNORSHIP OF FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 4.

President Wilson has offered Mr. Richard Olney, formerly Secretary of State, the Governorship of the new Federal Reserve Board, which is the most important banking appointment in the country.

MEDIATION IN MEXICO.

LIMITED TO FLAG INCIDENT.

DASTARDLY THREAT BY REBELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 4.

It is generally understood that the South American representatives have decided to limit mediation at present to the settlement of the Tampico flag incident.

OIL RESERVOIRS TO BE IGNITED.

VERA CRUZ, May 5.

The Constitutionalists at Tampico have notified Admiral Mayo that if any American warships attempted to enter the Panuco river, the oil reservoirs above the city would be empted and the oil ignited, which would involve the certain destruction of the town.

ATTACK ON DRYSDALE RIVER MISSION.

REPORT OF MURDER PROVES UNTRUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PERTH, April 4.

The investigation into the reported murders at the Drysdale River mission shows that the mission was attacked, but that there was no loss of life.

Reuter reported the murder by the blacks of two fathers, six lay brethern and a number of half-castes on April 4.

RAJABAZAR BOMB CASE.

EVIDENCE OF AN EX-POLICE SPY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 5.

The hearing of the Rajabazar bomb case was resumed to-day before Mr. Panton at Hasting's House.

Hemendranath Roy said he was waiting for the post of a sanitary inspector. Formerly he was a head constable of the Dacca police. Witness had to watch the movements of Pulin Das in 1910 and had seen the accaused Chandra Sekhar in front of the house of pulin Das in the month of August. Chandar Sekhar gave his name as Binode Lal Sen.

Witness took Chandra Sekhar to the late Inspector Bankim Chaudhury's residence and then to the Kotwali.

Cross-examined witness said, that before he was appointed as head constable he acted as a spy. He was not exactly an accomplice spy.

He could not remember if he was a member of the Dacca Anusilan Samity but he was a member of a branch Samity at Satirpara.

Witness had given evidence in the Dacca conspiracy case after which he was promoted to the rank of head constable from a literate constable. He was given to understand by the Inspector-General of Police that he would be appointed a head constable soon after he consented to act as a literate constable. He was not then a spy. Chandra Sekhar was an accused in the Dacca conspiracy case.

Consel,—"Was not your evidence disbelieved by Mr. Justice Mukerjee on appeal?"—Mr. Pugh objected to the question and it was disallowed.

"I put it to you that you gave false evidence in the case ?"—"No."

"Did you get a reward in connection with the case?"—"Yes."

"After the judgment was delivered in the High Court how much did you get?"—"Rs. 1,000."

"I do not want the name but tell me what he was who gave you the reward?"—"He was the highest official in Eastern Bengal and Assam."

"He was the Lieutenant-Governor. Did he give it to you?"—"No."

"Who gave to you?"—"Mr. Ryland."

"After that you left the police service?"—"Yes."

"How long have you been waiting for the post of sanitary inspector?"—"I passed out in October last and I have been waiting since then."

"Why did you give up the head constableship,"—"For fear of being killed."

"I put it to you, you are still acting as a police spy?"—"Certainly not."

"You said you are a taluqdar, when did you get it?"—"I inherited it along with others."

"What rent to you get?"—"Rs. 500 to Rs. 600."

Sub-Inspector Bepin Behary Dutt deposed to the incidents in connection with the Barra Dacoity in 1908.

Ashutosh Banerjee, Inspector of Police, attached to the Dacca C.I.D. said that Pulin Dass was a leader of the Anusilan Samity. Accused Chandra Sekhar hailed from the Tipperah district. Chandra Sekhar used to live in the Samity buildings. Witness took down the statement of Chandra Sekhar on November 21st last at the Beliaghata thana.

The hearing was then adjourned.

Captain Daniel O'Leary, I.S.M.D. (retired) died at Bangalore on May 4th of general debility aged 72. He retired from the service in 1897 and settled in the Anglo-Indian colony of Duckworth, 12 miles from Bangalore. He came here last October for the benefit of the health which began to fail owing to heart trouble. The funeral at the Roman Catholic cometery, Kulpully, was largely attended.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

BRITISH TEAM'S CHANCE CRITICISED.

POSTPONEMENT ADVOCATED BY "THE TIMES,"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 5.

"The Times" is pessimistic with regard to the possibilities of a British polo team being able to win the America Cup.

Practice games, says the journal, have made it obvious that if a representative team is to go to America immediate heroic measure are necessary, as the experiment of converting Captain Barrett into a forward has failed and success is not likely even if any other member of the present team is played in that position.

"The Times" urges the inclusion of Captain Grenfell, Mr. Freake or Captain Cheape.

Finally, adds the paper, it is doubtful whether it is not now too late to collect an adequate stud of suitable ponies.

Consequently it is a matter for anxious consideration whether or not it is advisable to postpone the enterprise until 1915.

AMATEUR LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

HOLDER NOT DEFENDING TITLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 5.

In the semi-final round of the Amateur Tennis Championship Baerlein beat C. W. Gordon 6/1; 6/0; 6/2 and Crane beat Eustace Miles 6/3; 6/5; 6/0.

The Hon. N. S. Lytton, holder, is not defending the title.

AMATEUR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIB.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 5.

Crane will play Baerlein in the final for the Amateur Tennis Championship to-morrow.

COUNTY CRICKET.

WIN FOR LEICESTERSHIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 5.

Leicestershire beat Essex to-day by 239 runs.

AUSTRALIAN SUPPORT OF HOME RULE.

ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATION IN MELBOURNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, May 5.

A great demonstration in favour of Home Rule has been held in the Exhibition Building. There was an immense attendance and the assemblage formed the largest political meeting ever held in Australia.

Mr. Fisher, the ex-Premier, Mr. Hughes, the ex-Attorney-General, and other members of Parliament, addressed the meeting, which was exceedingly enthusiastic.

THE RAWALPINDI ARREST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 5.

Regarding the alleged arrest of Rash Behari Bose by the Rawalpindi police as reported in the "Tribune" the higher police authorities attach no credence to the report. The "fakir" who has been arrested on suspicion does not answer to Rash Behari's description specially in respect of the injured finger. Such arrests on suspicion have taken place before in the United Provinces and Central Provinces only to be let off after investigation.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

GOOD BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA May 5.

In the Calcutta Share Market to-day business was more general than usual. Transactions included:—Coal.—Bengal 810; Bokaro Ramgur 11 1/8; Bhuskajuri 18¾; Gopalichuck 7¾; Phoenix 2½; Raneegunge 21½; Sendra 13¾; South Govindpore 8¾.

Jute,—Delta (ord) 126½; Kankanrrah (ord) 185½; Kamarhatty (ord) 118;

Tea,—Atal 12 5/8; Durrung 42; Phaskowa 102; Tirrihanna 163.

Railway,—Bukhtiarpur Behar Light Railway 101; Darjeeling Himalayan Railway (ord) 300; Sholidara Delhi Soharanpur Railway 132.

DUST-STORM AND RAIN AT LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, May 5.

The temperature yesterday rose to 110 when a dust storm followed at night by light rain brought temporary relief.

SERVICES COMMISSION

SITTING AT INDIA OFFICE

METHODS OF SELECTION FOR APPOINTMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 5.

The Public Services Commission has resumed its sittings at the India Office.

Mr. Drake, Secretary of Revenue and Statistics Department of the India Office, gave evidence regarding the methods of selection in the Agricultural, Veterinary and Geological services. He said that Indian applications were given due consideration but could not suggest any way of enlarging the scope from which the candidates were selected.

LONDON, May 5.

He did not think it possible to train Indian students of practical forestry in India so efficiently as in German forests where training had been going on for centuries.

Mr. Seton of the India Office said, that the rates of pay were not sufficient to attract first-class men for educational posts.

IPSWICH BY-ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

Mr. Masterman has been invited to contest Ipswich.

BENGAL'S WATERWAYS.

REPORT OF PORT COMMISSIONERS' COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 5.

A sub-committee of the Port Commissioners consisting of Mr. F. A. A. Cowley, Superintending Engineer, Central Circle, Public Works Department, Mr. W. Girrard of Messrs. Bird and Co., Mr. J. H. Hillary (Vice-Chairman) of the Port Commissioners and Rai S. N. Mitter Bahadur (late Under-Secretary of the Financial Department of the Government of Bengal) to consider the possibility of forming a financial trust to take over the working of the Bengal waterways has now completed its labours and submitted a report.

SWEDESHI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

INDO-JAPANESE ENTERPRISE IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 5.

A new Swadeshi steam navigation company will shortly be floated in Rangoon headed by a Japanese gentleman who has knowledge of shipping trade and largely supported by Indians with the avowed object of running against the British India Company in Rangoon-Calcutta and Rangoon-Madras trade as also to the Persian Gulf.

PURCHASE OF AN OLD STEAMER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 5.

Messrs. Ardeshir and Dubash of Bombay have purchased the old steamship Clan Macintosh which has been lying in the river Hooghly for the past four years. It was owned by the Madras Steam Navigation Co., a Swadeshi firm, and was attached to cover the cost of repairs. The vessel will be broken up.

VICEROY'S ASSAM AND BURMA TOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 5.

H. E. the Viceroy will visit Shillong and Manipur in October and in November will tour in Burma halting at Mandalay and Rangoon.

CONVERSION AND RECONVERSION.

INTERESTING CASE AT JESSORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 5.

The District Judge of Jessore is engaged in hearing an interesting case of guardianship which arose out of the conversion of a Mahomedan to Christianity. One Wahed Molla with his whole family, including a married daughter, was converted to Christianity. After this his son-in-law a Mahomedan took the daughter home, reconverted her to Islamism and remarried her. Wahed Molla applied for the guardianship of his daughter stating that her marriage had ceased by her conversion. A process has been issued for the examination of the girl.

Official and Personal.

The Maharaja of Gwalior, Sir Shapurji Barucha and party; and Princess N. Tchavtchavadz and Monsieur Barret (French Consul) were among the diners at Green's Restaurant last night.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

FINAL REPLAY.

GRANT MEDICALS BEAT DORSETS 2-0.

A POPULAR VICTORY.

DRAMATIC FINISH.

At the third time of asking, the Grant Medicals beat the 2nd Dorsets from Poona by two goals to nil—such in short is the story of the final strife of the nineteenth season of the Aga Khan hockey tournament which came to a close yesterday. There was a big attendance on the Oval on Tuesday, the whole place being full to its utmost. Enthusiasm and excitement of the spectators the majority of whom were supporters of the Medical team, ran high and after a keenly contested struggle, the blue riband of local hockey deservedly fell to the Grant Medical College team. The scene on the Oval was one of keen interest and excitement. The crowds began to sway in the psyschological moments of the game and with the upheaval of their sentiments came the bellowing voices of "Buck up the Medicals" and "Go on the Dorsets." Feeling ran high with the supporters some of whom in complete unconsciousness of what they were doing addressed rapid and low-voiced advice to the players, some criticised the referreeing and from some went up the moanings of a broken heart as pathetic as a woman's cry, whenever any expected feat was bungled. Every bit of good play was lustily cheered and frenzied booing was continued on other occasions. There was thus a splendid scope for the study of human emotions which ran high and low concomitantly with the progress or otherwise of the teams. With the first goal of the Medicals there was a tornado of cheers, mouths bellowed, handkerchiefs flapped—in short there was an excited flurry for a moment when the entire crowd went mad in admiration of the Medicals' display. It came sudden as a stroke of doom to the supporters of the Dorsets' team. A short pause and then came a sensational and spirited display either in Medical attack or Dorsets defence and the more enthusiastic cried themselves hoarse till the last moment of the game. It was a wonderful sight to see the mass of spectators who had turned out en masse day after day and their wild enthusiasm and keenness in every game were as remarkable as they were praiseworthy, more so for the fact that the game came as a great relief from the long and dreary waits of an hour or more, the time every enthusiastic supporter took every day to come in advance for getting a suitable nook of vantage

THE RUN OF THE GAME.

Turning to the game itself, it was not unnaturally expected that after two days' hard encounter, neither team would be in any very good condition to give a classy exhibition. Both teams galloped for all they were worth and the best periods of the play were the first twenty minutes during which the Medical forwards simply ran the Dorsets' off their legs, simply outpacing and outmanoeuvring the Dorset defence at every move, and scored twice through Wadia and Hayter, which practically sealed the fate of the Dorsets—and the last twenty minutes of the game, when the Dorsets' forwards pinned their opponents within their own "twenty-five" being assiduously supported by their halves and backs and the Medicals inspite of spasmodic rushes at times, looked quite worn out. In spite of a well-sustained pressure the Medical defence especially Hildreth and Sweeny defended gallantly and with the help of their partners in defence carried the team to the brighter horizon of safety with the unsullied reputation of not having a goal scored against them throughout the tournament. It is a remarkable achievement considering the rough side of the tournament they came through and speaks volume for their spirited defence, about which we were constrained to make some very strong and honest criticism which, as their later actions had proved, were not quite lost on them.

It was a brilliant and desperate struggle for supremacy the outstanding features being the flashlike and adroit movements, brilliant stickwork and the careering at express speed (specially by Easdon and Wadia), of the Medicals who thoroughly nonplussed the Dorset defence in which even such cool brilliant and brainy players of the calibre of Drew and Stone did not know how to keep their respective places and ran helter skelter from one side to the other in their zeal to keep the rushing go-ahead Medical forwards at bay and the stubborn defence of the Dorsets. This losing of place was a fatal blunder which cost their side dearly, but as the game wore on and the teams changed sides after the usual respite, they developed magnificent defensive tactics and held the balance of attack and defence and gave every opportunity to their forwards, who however even inside their opponents' striking circle would not put powder into their strokes nor giving up short passing and unnecessary dodging shoot hard and straight for all they were worth during the closing period of the game when they had a commanding hold over their opponents. The inside military forwards, inspite of their fast and clean movements and tricky dodging efforts which carried them time and again into the Medical circle, were a hopeless lot—they fumbled miserably and thus missed chances of scoring quite as many times as their opponents had actually scored. The wingmen Zebedee and Reynor though they sprinted well at times showed a lamentable disinclination to stop the ball with the hand, even without any opponent on them and thus lost some fine openings for the forward line. So much of judicious half back play and cool feeding were thus lost upon them and the Dorsets have their own forwards to blame for not bringing in the devoutly-to-be-wished-for consummation by shooting hard and straight while inside the firing zone.

THE DORSETS.

The military half-line was a very brainy and hardly-working lot and pitted against a set of nippy and slippery forwards had to strain every nerve to stave off the onslaughts. Lt. Stevens had to watch Easdon very closely and Drew was undoubtedly the best half-back,—his exhibition bearing the hall-mark of excellence. He was an embodiment of perpetual motion and in short gave an exposition of the ethics of half-back play. Parsons was equally plodding and an effective breaker-up of the opposing attack of the military backs. Stone was a tower of strength and saved with remarkable coolness and precision some ugly rushes and meteoric flashes of the Medical front line and thus averted calamity on more than one occasion, Rudd also responsible for some bright stoppages and clearances. Hoil, the goal-keeper who had made his mark by brilliant saves on previous occasions was watchful and made timely rushes and kicked well and can not be blamed for the goals scored against him—the first coming as it did at a lightning speed from close quarters did not give him the ghost of a chance to save and the second came quite unexpected from a very difficult angle.

THE WINNERS.

Speaking of the Medical team, the great local favourites, they looked to be in a winning vein from the start, the dashing display of their forwards which practically swept all opposition before them for the first twenty minutes of the game stamping them as masters of the situation. They tackled, dodged and dribbled with consummate tact and pluck and sorely tried the opposing defence. Wadia and Easdon were more prominent among the Medical forwards. Hayter, Doyle and Rose were also conspicuous throughout for good work and the Medical forwards as a line was as fast as it was clever in stick work. Sweeny in the Medical half-line and George Hildreth had to bear the brunt of defence and both acquitted themselves with credit. Both were very plodding and quick-eyed and kept their positions in view of an approaching attack with great judgment. Eyles and Evans were also great factors in Medical defence, but Turner in goal never impressed us as anything of a goal-keeper—he being quite lucky in not having a straight shot at his charge. He stopped a few shots more by accident than owing to any brilliant performance of his own.

A brilliant game replete with stout running adroit movements, tricky stick work and stubborn defence thus came to a close leaving the Medicals the happy possessors of the coveted trophy. It practically marks the close of the local hockey season. Once more has the curtain been rung down upon a denoument of highest excitement which will not be forgotten for some time to come.

The supervision of the game by Messrs. Ward and Singleton was generally speaking very good, though some of the decisions of Mr. Ward were rather irritating to both players and spectators.

THE PLAY.

The game commenced at 5.39, the Grant Medicals defending the bandstand-end goal. The attack was immediate, the Dorsets through White and Tatum rading the Medical defence, where Wylde showed up in clearing and put Hayter in possession. Rudd stopped the run by the Medical centre but was pulled up for "kicks." The "free" saw the Medicals attack in real earnest, and Stone robbed Wadia magnificently in the circle, clearing with a long drive, but could not stay the onslaught, which Wadia returned dangerously, only to be smartly robbed by Drew, who combining with Tatum, changed the venue of attack. Hildreth ran out, was baffled by a pass, but Evans recovered and stayed the military right wing, who kicked from an immediate return. Exchanges were as rapid as excitement was intense, and Drew "carrying", a long clearance from Hildreth again changed the scene of operations, and the ball passed rapidly from forward to forwards in the Medical attack, reaching Easdon in the circle but the Medical skipper missed the ball in shooting. Rudd cleared another movement by Easdon which carried the leather well into the Dorset defence in splendid style, but could not stave off the Medical attack for long, Doyle and Wadia now being prominent but the backs were up to their best, and a long drive saw Reynor and Tatum flash down the line, where Hildreth used the back of his stick in capturing the leather, but the "free" travelled harmlessly over the line. Attack from the "25" bully saw Hildreth force the ball to touch, but "kicks" against Evans returned, only for a moment, Eyles driving across the field to Rose. Lt. Stevens made a futile attempt to stop it, and Rose taking the ball on the run, raced it down his wing, and transferred neatly to Easdon. Easdon tipped it on to Hayter, who gave Wadia unmarked in the circle. Wadia's shot hit a defender, but he caught the rebound at close quarters and beat Hoils with a well-placed shot five minute from the start, amidst defeaning cheers.

Grant Medicals Collego .....One.
2nd Dorsets (Poona) .....nil.

The Medicals pressed from the restart, and Doyle, the right-winger was applauded for splendid work and a run, the ball passing from him to Wadia, but Hayter could do nothing with the pass. The civilian forwards continued to press with magnificent short passes, but Rudd and Stone met the attack splendidy and from the point of view of energy and judgment left nothing to be desired. White secured a long drive in however was whistled back for "offside". however was whistled back for oppside. A raid by the Medical forwards and a flash down the held by the military front line, saw Hildreth tackle splendidly, but turn on the ball in clearing. Evans drove out from the "free" to Doyle, who combining with Wadia carried the leather down the length of the field, but Easdon receiving sent back two far ahead to be reached. Pressing again from the "bully" on the "25" Easdon sent on to Hayter who was whistled black for "turning on the ball," and from the "free" Hildreth was pulled up for a "carry", immediately followed by a "free" against Evans, White spoiling the advantages thus gained by lying offside. Wadia now got away from his own "twenty-five" and with a magnificent run carried the ball down the field, but his pass to Easdon was interrupted. The attack was quickly returned and the Medical inside men again led the attack, Easdon this time being robbed by Rudd on the point of shooting. Tatum capped the smart transfer with a run that carried him into the circle, but Sweeny cleared, and further relief came from Parsons "turning on the ball." Hildreth cleared a return by driving into touch in the Dersel "25" and repeated his performance after breaking up an attempt by Reynor and Tatum. Doyle sent a long pass across the field from a "throw-in," after some excellent work, but Rose was ruled "offside." Both teams made desperate attempts to breakaway, but the defensive strength of both teams kept the ball in the centre of the field. The Dorsets were the first to break the dead-lock, Beynor running down his wing smartly and transferring to Tatum. Exciting moments resulted in the Medical striking area, Drew and Lieut. Stevens again and again putting their forwards in possession, who, however, could not make an effective opening. Sweeny broke through the attack, however, and placed with Hayter, who transferred after a short run to Easdon, who raced it along only to stop against Rudd's boot outside the circle. But before the Dorset back could clear, Hayter had drawn the ball in, and passing him on the right, entered the circle, and at a difficult angle drove for the net. The ball again baffled the hitherto unbeatable Hoils and won the netted haven for the second time, amidst a tornado of applause, ten minutes before the respite.

Grant Medical College ..... Two
2nd Dorsets, (Poona) ..... Nil.

After the second reverse the Dorsets made a desperate attempt to score, and a pass by Reynor saw moments of intense excitement in the Medical circle. But determined as the onslaught was, the dogged and tenacious defence of the Medicals prevented anything like an opening. Hildreth and Sweemy again and again drove back the attack which was returned by the military halves. A dash by the Medical forwards relieved the presure on the civilian defence, who thereafter to the call of time held thein own, and another period followed of the triumph of the defence of both teams, when players seldom crossed the "twenty-five's," relief coming from the piping for half time, the Medicals leading by two goals.

Grant Medical College ..... Two
2nd Dorsets, (Poona) ..... Nil.

Hayter got away from the "bully," and with "dodgy" run, carried the leather down the field, only to be stopped by Stone outside the circle, who only relieved pressure momentarily, for Wadia ran the ball down, the attack being advantaged by a "free" against Stone for "sticks." "Kicks" against Lieut. Stevens further enhanced the advantage, but Easdon spoilt by lying outside. A sprint down the field by Tatum saw Hildreth send out to touch, but only stave off the attack temporarily, for Reynor sent across a long pass to Zebedie in the circle, but that player sent it out in front hopelessly wide. Wadia now secured a clearance from Sweeny and sprinted down the field, lossing it at Stone's feet. Hayter, who was close behind secured and dodged into the circle, Hoils ran out, a deft movement of the stick of the Medical centre sent the ball past the military custodian, who, however, prevented Hayter from following up by tripping him. A "penalty bully" was ordered and Easdon took it with the offender. The civilians pulled the ball in and ran round the goalkeeper, who was completely baffled by the manœuver, but in shooting "sticks" was ruled against the attacker. The relief thus afforded carried the ball into midfield, both teams making desperate attempts to break away. The Dorsets were the first to do so and a long run by Zebedee ended in their securing a corner, but a breach of the rules by an attacker, relieved though only momentarily. Wylde cleared from a wing to wing pass from Reynor to Zebedee and later Hildreth put his forwards ahead from a return, and an aggressive movement by Wadia, Hayter and Easdon was again stayed by Stone outside the circle, but only momentarily, for he was called upon, and responded to stop a run in which Rose and Easdon combined. He transferred to Zebedee with a long drive, and the Dorset right-wing ran down the field and sent in to White, who redirected the ball hard for goal, Turner saving with his pads. Stone was again responsible for breaking up an attack by Easdon and Hayter, and long transfers saw the ball twice pass over the Medical goal line. "Sticks" against Rudd in his own "25" again brought the Medicals to the attack, and Stone was prominent for stopping Wadia on the run, but Dayle picked up the return, dribbled it trickyly into the Dorset "25" and centred across the field, but Rudd proved too much for Rose, who received the pass. Tatum and Reynor secured and carried the ball down the field where "sticks" against Evans momentarily advantaged them but, the ball went over the line. The attack by the Dorsets, however, continued and the military halves gave a magnificent exhibition of feeding their forwards, who however, were seldom dangerous a "knock-on" against Hildreth in intercepting a pass from Reynard just outside the circle, looked dangerous, but the "free" was driven harmlessly over the line. Three "frees" in the Medical "25" proved of no advantage to the attacking team, but the military were having much the better of the exchanges. A "corner saw White "kick" and the relief afforded saw Easdon get away from his half, and race the ball the length of the field only to be stopped by Hoils who, however, was pulled up for using his pads outside the circle. Easdon hit the "free" across the goal mouth and Doyle rushing in just failed to reach it as it passed the netted area. From the "bully" on the "25," Stone sent to Bartlett, who ran down the field but carried the ball harmlessly over the goal line. Evans gave "sticks" in attempting to secure a high-flyer in the circle, and from the "penalty corner" Drew sent into White, whose shot though wide secured a corner. Easdon ran out to it, and picking it on the run, raced it along, passing to Wadia, who again lost to Stone. The transfer saw the Dorsets again on the attack, but the ball was hardly carried into the Medical circle, "full-time" being whistled without any further score.

FINAL SCORE.

Grant Medical College ..... Two.
2nd Dorsets (Poona) ..... Nil.

The following were the teams:—

Grant Medical College:—Turner, goal; Hildreth and Eyles, backs; Evans, Sweeny and Wylde, halves; Doyle, Wadia, Hayter, Easdon and Murphy, forwards.

2nd Dorsets (Poona):—Hoils, goal; Rudd and Stone, backs; Lt. Stevens, Drew, and Parsons, halves; Zebedee, Barlett, White, Tatum and Reynor, forwards.

Referees:—Messrs. Ward and Singleton.

PRESENTATION OF CUP AND MEDALS.

Directly the play ceased a rush was made to the centre of the western stand where the Cup, shield and medals were displayed. After same difficulty in controlling the crowd that surged round the roped enclosure, Mr. Nicholson, President of the Tournament Committee of the Bombay Gymkhana, addressed the gathering prior to calling upon Mrs. Nicholson to distribute the prizes. He said he wished to say a few words complimentary to the winning team, who had also won the tournament in 1906. This year they had done so well, that not only in the three final matches, but through the whole tournament, they hadn't a goal scored against them (applause). The Dorsets, he continued, had put up a most excellent fight for three days, and if they lost,—well, somebody must win and somebody must lose. They would be glad to know that the Dorsets were coming to Bombay at the end of the year, and that they would see them in future tournaments. (Cheers.)

Continuing he said that a tournament like the present one involved a great deal of trouble, and those who had the care of it knew that its success was due entirely to the Honorary Secretary (Mr. H. E. Lees) who had conducted it with his usual courtesy tact and ability. (Hear, hear and applause.)

He had only one other remark to offer, he said, and that was that their thanks were due to those gentlemen who had acted as referees. (Hear, hear and cries of "Mr. Ward"). They saw all sorts of criticisms in the papers and heard them in the stands about wrong decisions. Those who make these decisions ought to be in the referee's position, for then they would see how difficult it was to give a decision on important occasions. He called upon Mrs. Nicholson to distribute the Cup and medals.

Easdon, the Medical skipper then came forward and received the Cup after which the entire team was presented with gold medals. A shield was presented to the runners-up, each of the teams receiving a silver medal. Cheers were then called for Mrs. Nicholson by Mr. Lees and heartily responded to, after which the gathering dispersed.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

Winners:—Grant Medical College Team.

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

Runners-up:—2nd Dorsets from Poona.

RESULTS AT A GLANCE.

FIRST ROUND

(1) Parsi Cyclists beat Parsi Pioneers, 0-0, 2-0.
(2) Parsi Hockey Association beat Albion United, 3-2.
(3) Grand Medicals beat Eastern Telegraph, 2-0.
(4) Cyclists, B.V.R. beat Young Cricketers' H. C., 1-0.
(5) Lusitanians beat Young Parsis, 9-0.
(6) Sherwood Foresters beat Pioneers, 4-0.
(7) R. G. A. (Bombay) beat Byculla H. C., 2-0.
(8) Y. M. C. A. beat Institute Luso-Indiano, 3-0.
(9) Customs A. C. beat G. I. P. R. "B" 5-0.
(10) G. I. P. R. "A" beat Crusaders 12-1.
(11) Jhansi Institute beat Bombay Gymkhana, 1-0.

SECOND ROUND.

(1) Grant Medical College beat Parsi Cyclists, 6-0.
(2) R. G. A. (Bombay) beat Parsi Hockey Association, 4-0.
(3) Lusitanians beat Y. M. C. A. 5-0.
(4) Customs beat G. I. P. R. (A), 3-0.
(5) Sherwood Foresters beat Cyclists, B. V. R., 3-1.
(6) 2nd Dorsets (Poona) beat Jhansi Ry. Gym., 1-0.
(7) R. F. A. (Kirkee) beat Bina Railway Institute, 2-1.
(8) Bhusawal Ry. Gym. beat Igatpuri Ry. Gym., 1-0.

THIRD ROUND.

(1) Grant Medical College beat R. F. A. (Kirkee), 2-0.
(2) Lusitanian Sporting Club beat R. G. A. (Bombay) 2-1.
(3) Customs A. C. beat Sherwood Foresters, 2-1.
(4) 2nd Dorsets (Poona) beat Bhusaval Ry. Gymkhana, 3-0.

SEMI-FINALS.

(1) Grant Medical College beat Lusitanians, 1-0.
(2) Dorsets beat Customs, 2-0.

FINAL.

Grant Medicals beat Dorsets, 0-0, 0-0 2-0.

LIST OF WINNERS.

1896	Bombay Gymkhana.
1897	Durham Light Infantry.
1898	Poona Volunteers.
1899	Poona Volunteers.
1900	The Royal Scots.
1901	Cathedral High School Old Boys.
1902	Shropshire Infantry.
1903	Cathedral High School Old Boys.
1904	Middlesex Regt.
1905	Cathedral High School Old Boys.
1906	Grant Medical College.
1907	Jhansi Railway Institute.
1908	Pioneer Hockey Club.
1909	Bombay Y. M. C. A.
1910	2nd Cheshire Regiment.
1911	2nd Cheshire Regiment.
1912	2nd Cheshire Regiment.
1913	Lusitanian Sporting Club.
1914	Grant Medical College.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

COTTON FIRES.

EVIDENCE RECORDED BY EDWARDES COMMITTEE.

INTERESTING THEORIES.

The Edwardes Committee appointed to inquire into the causes of the recent cotton fires met at the Secretariat yesterday morning to record evidence, and interesting theories as to the causes of these outbreaks were put forward by Mr. Greenop and Mr. Scully, the Chiefs of the Fire Brigade and Salvage Corps respectively.

The Chairman, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, informed the Committee at the outset that the Municipal Commissioner had prepared a list showing the outbreaks of fire at the Cotton Green since 1904. From the list it appeared that the number of fires was as under:—1904, one; 1905, one; 1906, thirty-eight; 1907, four; 1908, two; 1909, two; 1910, none; 1911, one; 1912, three; 1913, thirteen; and 1914 up-to-date, forty-three. In 1906, there were thirty-eight fires on the 17th May and 23rd May, the damage being estimated at Rs. 55,000 and Rs. 5,25,000 respectively.

Mr. Greenop, Chief of the Bombay Fire Brigade, was then called as the first witness. To the Chairman, he said he had been in Bombay for two years and ten months, and before that he was in the London Fire Brigade for about thirteen years. His experience of cotton fires in London was very limited, as there were very few cotton fires there.

FIRE DUE TO NATURAL CAUSES.

To Mr. Clayton, witness said that since 18th November, 1913, he had attended 57 fires. He had heard that there had been many more also. As far as the Cotton Green was concerned, the fire was confined to one particular area only, near the Arthur Bunder basin. Two of the fires had been on the opposite side. He could not say that the public were kept out of the area from the west of the road any more than from the east. On several occasions he had talked to Mr. Clayton about the various theories in connection with these fires, and for a very long time he was of opinion that the fires were due to some natural cause, but subsequently he wavered in his opinion for some time. Now, however, his opinion was that, taken as a whole, all these fires were due to natural causes. The fires had occurred in certain stacks and he was firmly of opinion that spontaneous combustion was the cause of those fires. He could not say that there was any case in which the cause was not natural. It was very difficult to give a particular instance of spontaneous fires, for no sooner had they put out a fire in one stack when they discovered another in the vicinity. In some cases where he did not expect it, fresh outbreaks did occur, some due to sparks from the original fire, but in most cases they were not due to sparks. In a majority of such cases, the outbreaks had been caused by heat from the original fire.

To Mr. Muller, witness stated that the subsequent fires that occurred were sometimes inside and sometimes outside the stack. On one occasion, there were nine outbreaks of fire in one stack, and when the stack was broken up it was found that they were more in the centre than on the top. He believed that the temperature was higher at the bottom of the stack than at the top.

DRY MANGO SHELL.

Replying to Mr. Wacha, witness said that if there were a thousand or two thousand bales stacked in one place, it might be that the fire might commence at the top rather than in the interior. The cause of the outbreak of fires in the interior was, he believed, spontaneous combustion generated by heat.

Mr. Wacha remarked that he had heard from more than one-quarter that bifurcated pieces of dry mango shell containing phosphorus were placed between two bales by incendiaries, and that those shells got ignited by the heat.

To Dr. Mann, witness said that he had taken samples of the burnt bales, but he had never discovered any trace of foreign substance in any of these bales. There could not be any trace in the case of a big fire but where there was some slight damage, some trace of it must be left. He had found pieces of wood but no foreign substance.

To Mr. Greaves, witness said he could not really remember if he ever found any pieces of glass.

Replying to Mr. Purshotamdass Thakoredass, witness said that he knew wood was used for piling bales. He was inclined to think that the gunny bags had much to do with spontaneous combustion, as they were damped accidentally in the stack. There was a lot of water in the Cotton Green. Coolies used that water and threw it on the stacks, though not purposely. Then there was a certain amount of dirt in it which caused friction. He did not connect it with the marking of the bales.

OILY GUNNIES.

To a further question put by Mr. Wacha, witness said that there was another theory, namely, that cotton was stacked in oily gunnies, and spontaneous combustion might be due to that.

To further questions put by Dr. Mann, witness said that in one instance a state godown was closed up and a fire started in the right hand corner. The whole place was thoroughly warmed up when it was opened. As a matter of fact, the sparks got to the roof and spread to the adjoining stack, and that stack was ablaze even before the godown in which the fire had originated was ablaze. He had no evidence to show that the fire originated in the interior of the bale. It was always on the surface. In all cases, it occurred on the outside. That did away with the theory put forward in the cable from Mr. Bryan published yesterday.

To a further question by Mr. Clayton, witness replied that he had on no occasion noticed any particular smell, but salt water which was used in putting out the fires did give a coloured flame.

Mr. W. Scully of the Bombay Salvage Corps was the next witness examined. Questioned by the chairman he said that he had been the Superintendent of the Salvage Corps for the past seven years. Before that he had been in the Fire Brigade for a number of years. Since November last he had witnessed all the cotton fires.

Have you formed any idea or theory as to the cause of these fires?—The more I see them, the more I get puzzled about them.

It is stated that they are due to spontaneous combustion, what have you got to say about that?—Yes, in some cases they are due to spontaneous combustion. In other cases, I think, it is possible the bales might have been set on fire.

Dr. Mann: Have you any particular case in our mind?—Yes, I believe that the godown A1 was set on fire. It smelt paraffin oil subsequently.

You saw the fire spread; did it give you an impression that it was done up?—It was not a natural fire from the way in which it spread.

Continuing, witness said that the fire spread very rapidly right across the godown as soon as the doors were opened. The flames went up like a flash. It was not due to the breeze, which was blowing the other way.

To Mr. Wacha, witness replied that there was no smoke to be seen, it was all ablaze. He could not observe the colour of the smoke. He had heard that kerosine oil gave smoke of a peculiar colour.

To Mr. Purshotamdass Thakoredass, witness said that there was no chance of sparks spreading from godown A6 which had caught fire five hours before on the same day as godown A1. Godown A1 was badly ventilated.

FIRES START OUTSIDE.

To Dr. Mann, witness said that in some cases only the cotton caught fire and gunny not at all; in some cases it was quite the contrary. In all cases the fires spread from outside inwards. To his knowledge there was no case in which the fire started from the inside of the bale. The outbreaks occurred in both the old as well as the freshly stacked bales.

How long after the cotton began to smoulder would it take to blaze up?—It would depend on the wind but at the most it would be one hour.

To further questions of Mr. Purshotamdass, witness replied that the cause of these fires was still a mystery. He had not been able to make up his mind as to what it is due to.

Is there anything that you are waiting for to make up your mind?—No, unless it is incendiarism.

If incendiarism was there, in all probability such a man would be caught?—Yes.

That the man is not caught, you call it rather surprising?—Yes, rather.

Continuing, witness said that the guarding of the Cotton Green was fairly good. Many people went to the Cotton Green at night.

To Mr. Muller, witness said that in spite of the patrol, a man could get in a particular spot without being observed. If any one meant to do mischief, he would have better chance during the night than during the day.

To another question of Mr. Purshotamdass, witness replied that the temperature was higher inside the top of the pile than at the bottom.

To the chairman, witness said that it was higher at the top because the sun was upon it.

Dr. Mann said that he had taken temperatures the day previous and he had found that between mid-day and 2 p.m., the temperature was higher by four degrees at the top, and after 4 p.m., it was reversed and it was slightly higher at the bottom.

The Committee then adjourned until Wednesday morning.

NOTHER BLAZE.

RS. 30,000 DAMAGE DONE.

After a brief respite from cotton fires, another outbreak occurred at 1 p.m. yesterday on the Cotton Green at Arthur Bunder. A number of bales in a stack of 20,000 were found to be on fire, and the Salvage Corps immediately turned out and set to work, joined shortly after by the Colaba and the Fort Fire Brigades. After an hour's work the flames were brought under control.

About 40 bales of Bengal cotton valued at Rs. 1,200 and belonging to Varaharman Jetsin and Company, and about 70 bales of Amraoti cotton belonging to Coverji Pitamber and Company were destroyed. The cotton is insured with the Sun Fire, the Scottish, the Triton and the Motor Union Insurance Companies. The total damage is estimated at Rs. 3,300.

COAL MERCHANTS AT VARIANCE.

A NOBLE LORD INVOLVED

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 4.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Chitty was engaged in hearing the rule obtained on behalf of V. M. Basan calling on P. F. Linton and Lord Molesworth of the firm of Linton Molesworth and Company to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed to take charge of the business.

The facts of the case are shortly as follows:—Mr. Linton and Lord Molesworth used to carry on a coal business in Calcutta under the name and style of Linton Molesworth and Company. Mr. Linton used to carry on the business in Calcutta while Lord Molesworth used to reside in England.

The case for the plaintiff was, that in July 1902, negotiations began between Mr. Linton and Mr. Basan to the effect, that the latter should join the firm as a partner. An agreement to that effect was drawn up between the parties in December 1912.

It was then sent to England for the approval of Lord Molesworth, who made certain alterations in the deed without in any way altering the spirit of the terms.

Subsequently a dispute arose between the parties and the defendants denied the partnership of the plaintiff

On those facts the plaintiff sued the defendants for dissolution of partnership and for accounts he claimed Rs. 5,00,000 from the defendants.

In the meantime, pending the disposal of the suit, the plaintiff obtained a rule on the defendants to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed to take charge of the business. The case is proceeding.

LIFE OF THE SEAL HUNTER.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERMEN.

THEIR LOYALTY AND RELIGIOUS FEELING.

Apropos of the recent disaster, the Governor of Newfoundland, Mr. W. E. Davidson, contributes to "The Times" an interesting article on the seal hunters and the life they lead. As he observes very few readers clearly understand who these seal hunters are and how it was that they met death, nor do they realise the appalling tragedy of it all.

What is known for certain is that the sealing parties of the steamer Newfoundland were surprised when on the ice by a sudden blizzard that the bodies of 69 of them—frozen to death—have been recovered and brought home for burial; that some few more 1.en are missing—frozen without doubt or drowned—and that 50 more have been landed at St. John's suffering from permanent injuries. Most of these last have frost bitten limbs and will have to undergo amputation to save their lives and very few will recover sufficiently to earn their living by hard work.

What is not yet known for certain is the fate of the steamer Southern Cross and her sealing crew of about 170 or 180 men. We who know the conditions are still not without a faint hope that the ship is disabled or has exhausted her fuel and may yet be found; but we greatly fear that she has foundered in the same hurricane which took such heavy toll on the crew of the Newfoundland.

The Southern Cross is known in England as the ship in which Sir Ernest Shackleton sailed for the South Pole; she is an old ship and the engines are not powerful. She was heavily loaded with a cargo of seal fat weighing about 400 tons stowed in bulk and liable to shift in heavy weather. The boats she carried could not have lived in the tempestuous sea, and it may be assumed that, if the vessel has gone down, the lives of all on board are lost.

DANGERS OF THE SEAL HUNT.

Of all the risks which beset the stalwart fishermen who seek their livelihood on the cold and stormy seas around Newfoundland, none are so hazardous as those to be met on the annual seal hunt. The seals of the North Atlantic are not the fur-seals, but varieties of hair-seals, mainly the *Phoca Greenllandica*, or "harp" seal; and the hunt is organised to secure the young seals which are born on the huge fields of Aretic ice early in March. These young seals remain on the ice for about one month, when they are old enough to take to the water and fend for themselves. So long as the "white-coats," as the young are called, remain on the ice and are suckled by their mothers, they become prodigiously fat, until at the end of a month they weigh as much as 50lb. increasing in weight as much as 5lb. in 24 hours.

These young seals are taken for the fat, which is manufactured into oil, and for the skins, which are made into superior leather. About half a million young seals are taken annually, and the proceeds, divided in shares among the shipowners, ice-captains, and sealers, amount to £200,000. The seals possess strong homing instincts, and each herd makes for the particular icefields on which they were themselves born.

The young seals are found in "patches," or large nurseries; and it is one of the most extraordinary examples of the instincts of motherhood that each mother seal, leaving her young one on the ice to seek her food and swimming, perhaps, 50 miles during the day, returns unerringly to her own offspring, although the icefield may have been carried by currents and winds for miles during her absence.

The object of the expedition is to secure the young seals after they have had sufficient time to grow in weight and fatness; so there is a law, introduced a few years ago, which prohibits any steamer from leaving the port of St. John's before the 13th March. This year many who are influenced by omens and who watched the fleet steam out through the Narrows with the picked men of Newfoundland on board noted that, for the first time, they started on Friday, the 13th March. Some 20 steamers carrying 4,000 men, were divided into two sections, the largest ships steaming out into the Atlantic to find the "patches" on the huge icefields which slowly drift southward on the Polar current past the east of Newfoundland, while several of the smaller vessels made for the Cabot Straits and endeavoured to strike the seals in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

QUALITIES OF THE HUNTER.

It needs many qualities to be a successful seal hunter on the ice; and, although many others have made the venture—Norwegians and Nova Scotians among others, who are as fine seamen as any in the world—the Newfoundlanders retain undisputed supremacy in this arduous business. For the men must have endurance to withstand the intense cold, and they must be adroit icemen to cross the broken floes in the search for the young seals, and they need a very fine physique to range the ice for miles and to bring back the catch to the ships.

The sealers who man the fleet are of a magnificent type of manhood; strong and active, deep-chested men, showing the sturdy West country and Irish stock from which they are sprung, with handsome rough-hewn features indicative of the hard life which they endure when seafaring on the northern seas.

These are the men who are sought for when expeditions are fitted out for Arctic explorations. Bartlett, who accompanied Peary to the last stage before the North Pole was reached, is a typical Newfoundland sealer, and his father was an ice captain on this year's voyage.

THE CREW OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND.

The crew of the Newfoundland came from the harbours on Bonavista Bay. This year there will be silent mourning along the ports of Bonavista.

The fishermen of these northern outposts are poor, and they sign on for the ice-voyage yearly because the chances are that the "share" of the voyage may mean a large sum earned in a short period; and no doubt they are proud of their skill on the ice and enjoy the zest which danger gives. Every boy longs for the time when he will be old enough to be taken on and to show his manhood on the ice, and all ships have to be searched for adventurous stowaways.

The most notable characteristics of the race of Newfoundland fishermen are their deep religious feeling and sobriety. All the districts outside St. John's vote for prohibition, and the principal feature of each village is its church or chapel. All are intensely devoted to the King and to the Homeland, and in their talk they preserve expressions and accents which were current in Poole or Waterford 200 years ago.

To hear 500 big, strong sealers sing "God Save the King"—as I have this year and last—makes the blood tingle in one's veins. Most of them are Naval Reservists, and one realises that, should the time of stress arise, the King's Navy can count from Newfoundland on some thousands of the best stamp in the world; honest, patient, sober, self-respecting, Godfearing men.

TRAVELS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

SIR AUREL STEIN'S EXPEDITION.

Since the beginning of the century Sir Aurel Stein has carried out two great expeditions in Central Asia, which have lifted him into the front rank of modern scientific explorers, and have secured for him, among other honours, his K.C.I.E., and one of the Royal Geographical Society's gold medals. He is now engaged in a third expedition, which, like the other two, has been undertaken with the support of the Indian Government, for the purposes of archæological and geographical exploration, says the "Morning Post." Sir Aurel Stein's reputation for work of this description already stands so high that his new expedition can scarcely add to it, but the venture promises to be one which will rank worthily with the best of his previous efforts. He started in the summer of last year, and expects to be away from India about two and a half years. Chinese Turkestan and the westernmost regions of China proper are the field of his operations, and for survey work the Surveyor-General of India has placed at his disposal the services of Rai Bahadur Lal Singh (who did such good work under Sir Aurel Stein on his last expedition) and another native surveyor

Advices received from Sir Aurel Stein by the Royal Geographical Society enable the course of the expedition to be traced down to the middle of January last. Leaving the Kashmir Valley at the beginning of August, the explorer made his way to Chilas, on the great bend of the Indus, and passing beyond that river ascended the hitherto unsurveyed Hondur Valley. His object in selecting this route for his journey to Chinese Turkestan was to visit the valleys of Darel and Tangir. Occupied by turbulent tribes, continually warring one with another, and opposed to all intervention from outside, these valleys had hitherto been closed to Europeans; but at last a strong ruler had arisen among them and brought the tribes more or less under control, and with him the Gilgit Political Agency had established the beginnings of friendly relations shortly before Sir Aurel Stein's expedition. The opportunity was taken to request permission for the explorer to pass through Darel and Tangir, and this permission the new potentate, Rajah Pakhtun Wali, was pleased to accord, though his suspicions of British influence were revealed in the stipulation that no one from the Gilgit Agency should accompany the expedition. On the borders of Pakhtun Wali's territory Sir Aurel Stein was met by a strong escort under the Rajah's nephew, who led the explorer through most interesting country to where the Rajah was building a castle in the centre of his new dominions. He himself, though belonging to a princely family, was not long ago a mere fugitive from Chitral, and the story of how he has carved out a kingdom for himself among the independent tribes north of the Indus is one of the romances of that wild, mountainous border country. To Sir Aurel Stein the Rajah showed every possible courtesy, and not only was Sir Aurel able to collect much interesting information about the history of the country, which is rich in archæological remains, but Rai Bahadur Lal Singh succeeded in less than a fortnight in surveying the main features of an area of 1,200 square miles absolutely new to geographical science.

On leaving the Rajah's territory on August 21 the expedition continued by new routes to the borders of Chinese Turkestan, which was entered on September 6. In the five weeks which had elapsed since a start was made from Kashmir the expedition had crossed fifteen passes, ranging in height from 10,000ft. to 17,400ft. above sea level. So difficult had been the nature of the country traversed that of the 500 miles and more comprised in the journey up to that date about 400 miles had perforce been covered on foot. Still pursuing new routes in order to add to the survey results of the expedition, the explorers continued to experience very difficult conditions of travel until near to Kashgar, which was reached on September 19. Here, while staying with Sir George Macartney, the British Consul-General for Chinese Turkestan, Sir Aurel Stein made his preparations for a winter campaign in the desert regions to the east. He was in the middle of this winter work at the date of the last despatch received from him—January 19th, and was encamped in the Lop-nor region, on the eastern side of the Takla Makan desert. Work is only possible here in the winter months, and Dr. Stein had been obliged to travel quickly in order to reach his destination at the right season of the year; but he had managed to follow new routes along part of the journey across the desert. His camp was on the site of an ancient settlement, which had rewarded the labours of excavation with many interesting remains. Meanwhile the survey party, in spite of the severity of the winter weather, had been extending their triangulation along the Kuen Lun, well to the south of Lop-nor. On the completion of his researches in the Lop-nor region, Sir Aurel Stein intended to continue his journey through the desert in a north-easterly direction, to the Chinese province of Kansu. His investigations had not been obstructed in any way by the new political *regime* in China, but conditions were still somewhat unsettled, and such changes as had taken place in this connection since his last visit did not impress the explorer very favourably.

CRIME AND DIVINATION,

THE FAMOUS ORACLE OF NANCY.

Madame Camille, the famous divination oracle of Nancy, is again spoken of as having helped in the discovery of a crime, wired the Paris Correspondent of "Daily Telegraph" on April 14. This is the third time that she has more or less vaguely, it is true, but still with a certain amount of success, pointed out where the body of a murdered man was to be found. The first was that of M. Cadiou, the manufacturer of La Grande Palud; the second was that of a man drowned in the Saone, near Chalons, and the third now is the body of the keeper of the Chateau of Boursault, near Epernay, who was, it is believed, murdered and thrown into the Marne.

Eugene Andre Riffaut, the keeper, disappeared on March 19. The chateau belongs to an American, Mr. Berry. On March 19 the keeper went to Damey in a motor-car belonging to a contracter of that place, who had offered to take him along so as to give him an opportunity of visiting his mother, who was ill. About seven o'clock in the evening the keeper, who was returning on foot to the chateau, was seen at a level crossing outside Damery. A telegraph messenger boy to whom he had spoken awhile before ran after him in the hope of overtaking him home, but he was unable to find him on the road. It was raining heavily at the time, and a strong wind was blowing. A lady living in a house a few hundred yards away declares that it seemed to her that someone was calling for help, but the wind was blowing so strongly that she did not dare go out.

After the keeper, who was married only a few months ago, had been missing a few days, his wife and his brother-in-law made inquires in all the places around, without success. His brother-in-law, M. Monthe, who is employed in a great champagne depot at Epernay, became convinced that Riffaut had been murdered, and, remembering the sensational indications given in the Cadiou case by Madame Camille, the soothsayeress of Nancy, he went to see her. He paid her two visists, and it was only on the second occasion that she gave him what he considered satisfactory indications. She said, "The person concerning whom you have come to consult me has been murdered. I see him on a road crossing a stream. He is still a young man. He has been speaking to someone in a uniform. After crossing the bridge over the stream he is no longer speaking, and is walking rapidly on another road. He is met by a man who strikes him with a long and heavy instrument. He falls. His murderer drags him to the stream and throws him in. I see his body floating on the surface, and in a few days it will be discovered."

The keeper's brother-in-law proceeded to search the Marne, and last Saturday the corpse was discovered in the river about twenty-five miles from where the keeper was supposed to have been murdered. There can hardly be any doubt that these predictions are mere coincidences, but as such they are, nevertheless remarkable.

A LOVE TRAGEDY.

Mlle. Marcelle Giarrd, one of the best-known and most beautiful artists' models in the Montparnasse quarter, was last night shot by her lover, an Italian musician, Francesco Buonanno, who afterwards committed suicide. Mlle. Girard came to Paris several years ago and soon made a name and a place for herself as an artists' model. She was a bright and charming girl, always on the best of terms with her patrons, but was not known to have any liaison till last year, in the artists' dead season, she joined a music-hall company and went for the summer months to Vichy.

There she met and fell in love with Francesco Buonanno, a member of the Casino orchestra. When the theatrical season ended the couple returned to Paris and set up house together in Montparnasse. Mlle. Girard took up her old work as model, much against the will of her lover, whose jealous temperament revolted at the thought of all that her profession involved. Hence there were many scenes between the two.

Some three weeks ago Mlle. Girard told Buonanno that the life they were leading could not last, and that if he could not overcome his insane jealousy she would leave him. About this time the musician had to leave for London to fulfil a fortnight's engagement there. During his absence he wrote almost daily to Mlle. Girard. On Friday he returned from England and the couple appeared to be completely reconciled, for they spent the week-end in the country together. Last night they returned to Paris, and after visiting a Montparnasse cafe entered arm-in-arm the house where they lived in the Rue Rughens.

It was then about eleven o'clock. Close on midnight several shots were heard from the room shared by the lovers. Other lodgers ran out, to find the door locked. The landlord entered the room by a window which gives on the stairway. He found Mlle. Marcelle Girard, half-dressed, lying against the foot of the bed, shot through the heart. Buonanno lay on the floor, his temple pierced by a bullet. Both were dead. The man must have shot his mistress first and then turned his weapon on himself. Letters found in the room leave no doubt that the crime was one of jealousy. The Italian, probably without reason, had suspected his mistress of infidelity.

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A HINDU'S CREDULITY.

SWINDLERS AND THE GODDESS OF FORTUNE.

A strange story of credulity was told yesterday when Govind Bhikhu, Harischandra Narayan and Succaram Bhikhu, three Hindus, were charged by Inspector Sargon, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, at Muzagon, with cheating Gopal Balu, another Hindu, out of Rs. 360.

Two months ago, the first two accused represented to the complainant that they were carrying out some contract work for which it was necessary that they should borrow a sum of Rs. 200 for one day. The complainant consented to advance them the sum, and pledged some ornaments in order to do so. The money was given to the first accused in the presence of two witnesses, and the latter promised to return the amount the same evening with interest at the rate of one anna in the rupee. The two accused did not return the sum in the evening and told the complainant to call after five days, as the contract bill had not yet been passed. On the appointed day the complainant went to the accused, and was then informed by them that they were to get Rs. 40,000 for the contract from a bank, but that there was some difficulty in drawing the amount and a further sum of Rs. 700 was required to be given to the bank clerk as a bribe to hasten the procedure. The accused said they had Rs. 500 with them and required only a further loan of Rs. 200 to make up the bribe. They promised the complainant that should he advance them the loan they would return the loan of Rs. 200 with interest, and add a further sum of Rs. 400. Taken in by their promises, the complainant agreed to advance another Rs. 200 to the accused.

To give the affair a bona-fide appearance the two accused called a bond writer who prepared two promissory notes, which the accused signed and handed over to the complainant. To inspire the latter with confidence, the accused did not take the money there and then but told him to bring it the following day to the bank, were he would meet them. In compliance with this request, the complainant went to the Currency Bank, where he found the accused. The latter took him to the University Gardens and there the third accused came on the scene, and was introduced to the complainant as the bank clerk. He said the bank was open and if paid the amount as arranged, he would go and bring the Rs. 40,000. The complainant paid Rs. 160, and the three accused left.

The two accused returned within fifteen minutes, and the first accused was carrying a bundle of papers which he said contained currency notes for Rs. 40,000. He suggested that before opening the bundle they should all go to the sea shore and worship the goddess of fortune. They accordingly went to Chowpatty, where the second accused, telling the others to wait, went some distance and then returned. As soon as he returned, two other men came on the scene, and the second accused pretended to recognise them as policemen in civilian clothes. One of them accosted the first accused, slapped him on the face, and took the bundle from him on which, the second accused ran away.

The complainant, at length realising that he had been duped, and that the whole transaction was a bogus affair, reported the matter to the police, who succeeded in tracing the three accused and arresting them.

His Worship found all three guilty and sentenced the first and second accused to two years,' and the third to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

APPEAL FOR OFFICERS AND MEN OF BOMBAY FIRE BRIGADE.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The public of the City are aware of the exceptionally heavy work that the unprecedented series of fires that have occurred during the last six months has entailed on the officers and men of the Fire-Brigade. Between November 1st 1913, and April 30th, 1914, there have been 200 alarms of fire and in many cases every available man of the Brigade has had to be on duty for more than 12 hours at a stretch individual members often for very much longer without a chance to take rest or food. Three members of the Brigade lost their lives in the fire at Tamarind Lane on November 8th and several have been from time to time injured more or less severely or temporarily incapacitated while fighting fires on the Cotton Green. Working under the most disheartening circumstances the Brigade has performed its duty cheerfully and courageously. Had it failed to do so the loss, considerable though it has been might have been multiplied indefinitely. The total sanctioned strength of the Brigade is 258 men but it has been for sometime short-handed. The men are poorly paid and in the very unusual circumstances that exist I believe that the public of the City and in particular those who have been saved by the efforts of the Brigade from even more severe loss than they have actually incurred will be agreed as to the propriety of testifying to their appreciation of the work of the Brigade by contributing towards a special fund which it is proposed to raise in order to give, if possible, a bonus of one month's pay to each man in the Force. To do this a sum of about Rs. 6,300 will be necessary. Contributions may be paid up to May 31st either to me or to the Municipal Commissioner, Municipal Offices, Cruickshank Road and will be acknowledged in the local papers. It is proposed to distribute whatever sum may have been collected on that date among the officers and men serving in the Brigade on May 1st up to a limit of one month's pay in each case—Yours, etc.,

FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM,
President,
Bombay Municipal Corporation,
21, Esplanade Road.

Mr. Shirley Tremearne, Editor of *Capital*, has arrived at Bangalore and intends staying for some months. He has taken over Major Dalghetty's house in Brunton Road, and is not in the best of health.

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"DISCOVERY OF RUSSIA."

MECCA OF ENGLISH LITERARY PILGRIMS.

INFLUENCE OF THE BALLET.

In spite of our somewhat unsavoury Trans-Channel reputation foreign nations have never denied to us English certain virtues and merits which they have come to look upon as the special attributes of our race, writes a correspondent in the "Morning Post." First of these is our undisputed fame as the greatest discoverers the world has ever seen. Without being in any way addicted to the alluring vice of statistics anyone who reads the newspapers at all carefully will soon discover the four favourite adjectives with which the foreigner qualifies the Englishman, and of these four "hardi" and "intrepide" dispute pride of place with the long-established "perfide" and "sournois." What, too, could be more flattering to our pride than the reply of the young French sculptor to an American art-student who had been running down England as a useless race in the world's history and a wasted piece of energy on the part of the Creator! "Monsieur, vous generalisez des betises. Your nation has invented machinery, but England has discovered continents." In view, then, of our generally accepted pre-eminence in the discovering of new worlds it is all the more astonishing that our discovery of Russia should date only from that day four years ago when, comfortably seated in the Covent Garden Opera House, we first beheld the fairy-like dances of M. Diagilieff.

ART OF ANNA PAVLOVA.

It is true that a Scot, one Master David, Herald to the King of Denmark, discovered Russia as far back as 1495, but this was undoubtedly due to some defect in his compass, and probably explains why Commander Peary found no Macgregor waiting for him on his arrival at the Pole. At the beginning of the Nineteenth Century, too, several famous English travellers visited Moscow and wrote vivid accounts of their experiences. These accounts, too, varied, for, whereas Sir R. K. Porter "never saw in any part of the world such general polish of manners" as in Moscow, honest Dr. Clarke finds that "picking the teeth with a fork during meals is still very prevalent and is a most offensive custom," while he further asserts that his meals were spoiled by the presence of "living victims in distress in platefuls of soup." This latter statement is denied by Dr. Lyall, an authority on Moscow of 1812, who, however, admits that he has himself occasionally found "exotic travellers on his own body." The moment, however, was not yet ripe for books on Russia, nor can that sterling narrative "A Ride to Khiva" claim any part in our most recent discovery. Mr. Stephen Graham once told me that Dostoevsky was the real factor which led England to interest herself in Undiscovered Russia. But was it not the ballet that led us indirectly to Dostoevsky, whom we had left in peace for over thirty years? I at all events attribute the whole credit to the subtle pirouttes and "fouttees" of Anna Pavlova and her graceful sisters, for it is certainly only in the last three years that Society, supported, of course, by all our greatest novelists and actors, has bowed itself to the ground before the idol of Russian art.

It is only when one lives in Russia that one can realise the significance of this new movement. Moscow is become the Mecca of English artistic and literary pilgrims, and where for years none but the merchant or stranded traveller ever passed there comes now almost every week some distinguished member of our English Intelligentsia. In the last twelve months Moscow has welcomed among others Sir Herbert Tree, Mr. Robert Ross, Mr. H. G. Wells, and quite recently Mr. Granville Barker, while the bones of Shakespeare have rattled joyfully in their grave at the thought that by the aid of Mr. Gordon Craig and the Moscow Players the works of their immortal master have at last been properly staged. Quite a number of English writers are now spending a few months in Russia in the hope of learning something of the language and of profiting by the boom in Russian literature, while one of the most famous of our younger novelists is expected in the autumn. Nor must one forget—although this article strictly concerns only Englishmen—to mention the American dramatic critic who arrived one morning from New York, visited the Art Theatre and the Kremlin in the forenoon, left by the afternoon train for America, and wrote a history in two volumes of Russian art on his return voyage. Now the arrival of Mr. Shaw is all that is required to make the English invasion of Moscow complete!

The number of books on Russia that have appeared lately probably exceeds the total number of English books on Russia that have been published up to the beginning of this century. With such titles as "Things Seen in Russia," "Home Life in Russia," "My Russian Year," "Sketches from Russian Life," "Provincial Russia," "Russia of the Russians," "The Russian Year-Book," and other volumes too numerous to mention, Russia will soon be a serious competitor to Japan in the number of travel books that are written about her country and her people.

COMPLETE CHANGE OF ATTITUDE.

The most interesting feature of this suddenly awakened attention to things Russian is the complete change of the attitude of English writers towards Russia. Led by the inspiring example of Mr. Baring and Mr. Stephen Graham, recent writers on Russia have abandoned the sensational style of the stay-at-home novelist. Instead, their pretensions now lean towards an intimate and friendly analysis of the Russian soul. London must no longer be fed on the complaints of exiled Socialists and the horrors of ritual murders. Black Russia, Red Russia, and all the other piquantly colorative adjectives have been banished, and it is now the fashion to write of the pure soul of the Russian peasant and the mystic faith of the Russian people. Russia is become a sanctuary where everything is better, purer, more primitive than in England, and Russian literature, especially the works of Dostoevsky, Russian art, and Russian music, are enjoying a vogue in England which to the Russians themselves must seem almost hysterical. We have rediscovered the ballet, which a recent popular encyclopaedia described as the special feature of the Empire Music-hall. We have granted the hall-mark of our praise to a Russian bass (why, since we are now the chief foreign authority on Russia, can we not spell his name Shalyapin, instead of the absurd "Chaliapine"?). And we are now on the eve of discovering the Moscow Art Theatre, whose work will shortly be introduced to London audience by Mr. Granville Barker's production of the Brothers Karamazoff. It is not too much to predict that in the next two years we shall discover a great Russian artist in Sieroff, that Chehoff will at last come into his own, and that through Russia and Mr. Granville Barker we may be brought to realise that in Knut Hamsun Scandinavia possesses a far greater dramatist than Johan Strindberg.

OVATION FOR MR. WELLS.

It is a little early yet to speak of the estimate formed by Russian critics of the works of these recent English writers. Certainly Russians feel flattered by the attention that is being bestowed by Englishmen on their theatre and their literature. As hosts, too, they are without compeer. No Englishman who is at all well-known can come to Moscow without being feted like a royal personage or without being offered a substantial inducement to write an article on his impressions for the local Press. Mr. Robert Ross, as an authority on the most popular of all English authors abroad, had an easy task, but Sir Herbert Tree was less fortunate and more disappointing. It was left, however, to Mr. Wells to make the most startling discovery that has yet been made by any foreigner. Mr. Wells, who was welcomed with open arms by the Literary Society of Petersburg, and who received an ovation in a Moscow theatre that would only be accorded in England to Carpentier or the French President, was persuaded to write his views on Russia in an article which appeared simultaneously in the five leading Liberal papers of Russia. In this article, which has given unbounded satisfaction to all classes of Russians, Mr. Wells showed that he has thoroughly entered into the spirit of the Russian people. "For the first time in his life" (I quote from the Russian text) "he feels that he is in a country where Christianity is still living." But he does more than this. He declares that he has been profoundly struck by the outward resemblance of the Russian to the Englishman. They dress alike, they brush their hair alike, they use the same gestures, they walk the same way, they sit down in the same manner! He further illustrates his new theory by stating that in Berlin one can pick out an Englishman thirty yards away, while in the streets of Moscow the Englishman is only recognisable when he opens his mouth to talk! This particularly well-sugared compliment, which proves that its author, in spite of his broad outlook, is still at heart a very typical Englishman, is surely a most violent manifestation of Mr. Well's Germanophobia.

The truth of the matter is that we English have really only just arrived at the threshold of Russia, and in our well-intentioned and entirely praiseworthy efforts to discover the truth and see behind the veil of Russian life we are prone to an exaggeration which is almost as misleading as the blood-and-thunder colouring of the journalist and the bomb-throwing novelist. Up to the present Russia has always been a happy hunting-ground for the foreign writer, in that he has always been able to give free play to his imagination without fear of contradiction. Now, however, things are changing, and every fresh light that is thrown on Russia is of help in encouraging others to fresh discoveries. One fact is already established. The old type of novel on Russia must now disappear for ever. No longer shall we hear of bears attacking the Kremlin and wolves holding motor-cars at bay on the Nevsky Prospect. The Frenchman who wrote of the Moscow student and the Little Russian maid reclining beneath the swaying boughs of the "Klukva" (cranberry) will now be eternally discredited, as will also the Russian fare served up by some modern novelists. And yet one cannot think of their passing without a certain feeling of regret. Even although we know that there are no steppes in Tver; there are few of us who have not been thrilled by "The Sowers." To how many, too, have "The Vultures" and that capital story "My Official Wife" brought hours of sheer delight? Now, with the acquisition of our new knowledge, we shall be constrained to laugh. Our attitude towards these books will be as that of the modern child towards Santa Claus. We can no longer believe, and to those of us who take our travels by the fireside over a book and a pipe, there will come the feeling that we have lost a treasured possession, a last link with the fast-vanishing faith of our childhood days.

FRACAS IN A CINEMA BAR.

A WEAKNESS FOR "O. T."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 4.

Before Major Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate, to-day, Jamadar Mahomed Siddick Surdarnasarjin Khan, a Pathan detective of the C. I. D. was charged under sections 323, 504 and 426 (voluntarily causing hurt, insult to provoke a breach of the peace and mischief).

It transpired from the evidence tendered by witnesses for the complainant a Parsi barman at the Napier Cinema, that the accused ordered some O. T. on the night of the 18th April, and then asked that a whole bottle be given him free.

A scuffle ensued between the accused and the barman on the former seizing a bottle, and the accused, who it is alleged, was drunk, struck the barman two or three times.

He was put outside the Cinema grounds by a sergeant and shortly after, at about midnight, was arrested by Inspector Fleming and locked up. The case at present stands adjourned.

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NOTES OF A HOLIDAY IN EUROPE.

Further Impressions of Malaga.

IN AN OLD MOORISH FORT.

(BY MRS. JOHN GILPIN.)

MALAGA, April 8.

When detailing the different beasts of burden and traction last week, I quite forgot to mention one which is one of the most ancient, I should fancy and is certainly unusually picturesque. These are immense black bulls, which come in from the country harnessed to a very large and heavy cart or wagon. And I think the method of yoking them is even more trying to them than that of the bullocks in Bombay. The size of these animals seems quite stupendous after the smaller animals one is used to see in Bombay, and they are harnessed by a very large and heavy solid wooden yoke, which fits over the back part of their heads and neck to which they are fastened by the horns, so that once they are in this sort of uncomfortable neck wear, they are in a vice and cannot turn their heads the least little bit. Whether this is to curb their fierceness I cannot say, but so far as I have seen they appear to be the most patient and docile of animals despite their great strength and size. We continue to explore on foot as far as our powers will take us, and I should say that we probably know the town a good deal better than a great number of the residents.

There is only the extensive river bed to be seen at present over which are thrown at short intervals four bridges which look somewhat absurd without any water below them to give a valid reason for their being there. But, I am told that the water comes down in a raging torrent after the winter rains, and despite the width of the bed often flows over the mansory banks and causes floods. Water is what is most needed for the soil is most fertile, but the rainfall here is small, and there are in the country farms and estates, wells worked like those in India by a blind-folded bullock and a water wheel which is of more up to date manufacture though. There are also large open reservoirs built, from which either pipes or low aqueducts carry the water to all parts of the grounds.

THE CATHEDRAL.

Yesterday we went into the Cathedral which is an enormous pile in the Corinthian style, walls over 100 feet high with a bell tower something in the style of that of the Municipal Building in Bombay. There was an intention originally to build another tower of some sort but there are only the beginnings of whatever it was to have been. The pondrous outside doors are magnificently carved, and all different inside, the choir is a mass of wood carving in a series of panels of all the minor saints and martyrs, the stories and legends about whom I was rather ashamed to find I had greatly forgotten, though as a child I had them at my finger's ends. Some magnificent pictures line the numerous chapels, many of them well know from prints and photographs, those of Murillo and Rembrandt especially. It is a pity, from a purely artistic point of view, that the light in these churches is so poor that the pictures cannot be seen to advantage. Here, as at Ronda, there are many immense tomes of the old music done by hand on parchment and much else that is deeply interesting. We intend to go again and again, as it is quite impossible to take all in at one casual visit. No doubt it was the same reason which caused the Spanish as well as the Dutch painters to portray all their women so fat, for in Spain thin, or even moderately well covered, womanhood is not admired; they like them fat, which is a good thing, for even quite young girls here are so stout that I have found it hard to believe that they are only the sixteen or seventeen years they really are. So, the nation should approve of their English Queen in the matter of her "embonpoint."

OLD MOORISH FORT.

A kind friend procured us an order to see the Old Moorish Fort which crowns a high hill at one side of the town, but, as it is used as a military prison, we were told that we must not bring a camera. It was a pretty stiff climb, and though the actual Fort was interesting enough, it is an ordinary affair compared to many and many of the old Portuguese ones all about the coasts of Bombay and the Persian Gulf. There is a small reservoir of rain water up there for washing etc., but all the rest has to be carried up, and as we came down we met three little donkeys laden with small kegs of water which was going up to the Fort, and the man in charge said it was hard work, so it was, if he and his charges had to climb that precipice many times a day, as no doubt, they had. There is a very steep and high conical hill near by, called "The Calvary," because a winding path has been terraced to the summit with a cross at intervals to mark the seven stations of the cross; this, Holy Week, many devout people will make the little pilgrimage, and on good Friday an image of The Suffering Christ will be carried up in a solemn procession of priests and people. We were perched on the slopes of a neighbouring hill the other day, and I was interested in watching a countryman on his mule starting the clim, but by and bye, even the steep pathway was not quick enough for the man, who turned his mule straight up the hill which looked like the side of a house. But the sure-footed beastie made no difficulty, and scrambled up with his master on his back in double quick time. There is a pretty and well cared for British Cemetery here, terraced up the side of a hill overlooking the sea. In the middle of one terrace stands the little English Church, served by a chaplain from England. It is a lovely little spot overlooking that sea, which alas, supplied some of those that rest there. There is an imposing monument of grey granite, for the most part just roughly hewn and tumbled round the centre stone like rocks on the sea shore, to the memory of a number of German sailors, who lost their lives when the Gneisenau went ashore near Malaga, whether after her visit to Bombay with the Crown Prince or not, I do not know.

THE TRAM CARS.

I forgot to say that there is a large electric tram system here, the trams running through some such narrow and twisting streets, that one wonders they were ever taken there at all, and the foot passengers on the narrow strip of pavement have to flatten themselves against the wall or stand in the nearest doorway to prevent being caught in the overhang of the car which comes right over the edge of the pavement. Though the weather here is so good that it is hardly required, this is the first place where I have seen the trams with a sort of glazed screen at either end to protect the driver. This might be well copied by the trams in Bombay to protect the drivers from the rain in the monsoons, and still more so in colder countries to protect them from biting winds and snow and rain etc. It is quite a simple thing, does not interfere in the least with the driving of the car and must add enormously to the comfort of the driver. It would amuse you to see the very sketchy way that their rails are laid and the unevenness of the roads themselves, so that the tram looks more like a switchback than anything else sometimes. But this place has a small rainfall concentrated to twice in the year, so there is little to dislodge the stones along the lines, sticking stick up in the most casual way at all depths and angles. This is a wicked place for shoeleather, as the roads are shockingly stoney and full of holes and the pavements are only in bits here and there, the rest of the footways being either of rough rubble, or of rounded pebbles set closely together edgeways, so that even the rough, stoney road seem less hurting to the feet. One would think bicycling would be impossible, yet there are a good many bicycles to be seen, but they must have a very short life. We saw a thing the other day I never saw before, all the more astonishing when you know the roads. It was a man on a bicycle, with a young woman seated sideways across the frame in between the handles and the rider, so that he could only hold them with some difficulty. Yet there he was going at quite a good speed over bumps and into hollows without any consideration of either the bicycle or the young woman. On one of our walks into the country we came to the most fascinating homestead to be imagined, with its surrounding wide lands under cultivation of vine and almond, olive and fig with a view of sea, and plain, and mountain hard to beat. But it was the homestead itself which was so desirable: a picturesque one-storeyed and gabled pile, all white walls and green woodwork and venetians, with a wide paved terrace round it set with garden estate and chairs, with such a garden sloping from it with, of course, the usual fine grey gravel paths, but, the great beds were of so artistic a shape, and the flowers such a riot of loveliness that we could not tear ourselves away from it, and I am very sure one of the ladies of the house was responsible for the laying of it out and the care with which it was tended. One misses the green lawns which are such a feature of English gardens, but this garden with its hedges of heliotrope and pink and scarlet geranium, purple, pink and scarlet with bloom were a sight. But with all the beautiful houses and villas, as well as the houses in the town they all strike one as being shut up and unoccupied, for never a sign of life do you see at any time of day except at night you may see a light shining behind the ever drawn blinds. The numerous glass windows are at all times tight shut, and also the outside venetian shutters; if these are not, then there will be inside ones or closely drawn blinds and shutters, so what sort of an atmosphere and semi-darkness the inhabitants live in, I cannot imagine.

NO ACCOUNTING FOR TASTES.

Yet sometimes, you will find them sitting out in their gardens of an evening though all the windows and blinds remain shut. I am told that it is considered the mode here to hold afternoon receptions with all the windows and shutters closed and the place brightly lit with electric light; there is no accounting for tastes, as the old woman said when she kissed the cow. I told you what unusually beautiful hair nearly all the girls and women have here, and how well cared for and beautifully dressed it is, and I daresay the universal habit of wearing no hats or only a thin gauze scarf over the head is one of the reasons, the other I discovered the other day. It seems that it is the practice here to hire a woman by the month to come in for an hour daily to massage the head with olive oil and a decoction of sage mixed together, brush the hair, when necessary, wash it, and always dress it, which explains why so many of the heads look so well dressed, as though done by skilled hands, which, of course they are. This also is practical proof of what a good thing it is to massage the head daily as recommended by special ists now-adays, and there can be no doubt, that in two cases among my personal friends, the improvement has been startling after a steady and conscientious use of this simple remedy, without the use of any wash or other aid whatever. But then it requires doing every day; it is no manner of use doing it by spasms for a week and then dropping it for two, and so on. The Spanish ladies, as a rule, are not very energetic, so, as they like to have pretty hair, they adopt this plan to acquire it. It is not costly, for the masseuse charges only Rs. 5 or 6 a month to each client, but if she has a good many it probably pays her very well; it is a pity such a thing could not be started in Bombay by someone who has a gift for dressing hair, and taste to dress it to suit each individual. So much of the success or otherwise of the dressing of the coiffure depends greatly whether the way it is dressed suits the wearer or not, and very few people study themselves in this connection sufficiently. Now these Spanish ladies do study this, for the result is, that you not only think to yourself how prettily the hair is done, but also how well it suits the wearer. I have received requests from several possessors of my "Pakwan-ki-Kitab" to give them, in addition to the recipes for yeast given in that book, one for dry yeast, and this I have been trying to find for them not very successfully, as all the recipes I have found have a footnote to the effect, that though this recipe is a good one, yet it is much more satisfactory to buy the yeast cakes in the shops. This is all very fine in a land where such things can be procured, and I mean to make enquiries about this when I reach England, and see if it is not possible to introduce some kinds into India at a popular price and in such quantities that there would not be the chance of half the tin going bad and being wasted. Meanwhile, I herewith append two which I have been told are excellent and might be worth trying, I shall have no opportunity of doing so for the next three months.

UNRIVALLED YEAST.

On the morning of one day boil two ounces of compressed hops in three seers of water for 30 minutes, strain it and let it cool to not over 100 degrees. Place it in a large bowl and mix in half a teacupful each of salt and sugar preferably brown. Carefully mix with some of the liquor four large cups of flour and add it to the rest, mixing it thoroughly. Set this aside till the third day, when six medium sized potatoes, previously well boiled, mashed, and sieved, should be added and the whole kept well stirred and in a temperature of 90 to a 100 degrees. It it ferments well in the bowl it may be bottled and corked down at once, and should then be stored in as cool a place as possible, and will keep well for two months. The same quantity of this may be used as the other yeasts, and it has the advantage of spontaneous fermentation without the help of old yeast. For the dried yeast, the writer recommends that a portion of it should be mixed with sufficient dried and sifted meal made from maize or Indian corn, which can be bought in all the native shops, to make it a stiff dough, which should be rolled out and stamped into small cakes; these should be carefully dried in the shade and stored at once in air-tight bottles. I should like to know if anyone tries this and succeeds; I mean to when get the chance.

A Police constable named Askir Sing of the Catchar Police was first sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing a bag of money from a passenger in Silchar Railway station. The "Surama" of Silchar demanded an examplary punishment and the Assam Government appealed to the Calcutta High Court for the enhancement of the sentence. The High Court has added six months more to the punishment already inflicted.

ROMANCE OF "BUG HUNTING.

TALES OF INSECT PESTS THAT BEAT FICTION

An interesting conference—likely to be lost among the really exciting Spring conferences—opened yesterday, (April 10) a is being held for two more days, at t Royal College of Science, writes the "Daily News." Its members are named with coarse familiarity (by friends) "the bug hunters." They name themselves the Association of Economic Biologists.

The subjects of their present debates are not so exciting as Syndicalism, Women's Suffrage, or Orangeism. But a discussion on the life, history, and habits of aleurodes vaporariorum has its lively interludes—if you happen to know the creature; some cold facts related about the boll weevil might shake the cotton world of Lancashire to its foundations; and two wicked gnats, it will be remembered, were the villains in the romance and tragedy of the Panama story. In fact, Professor H. Maxwell Lefroy, who is an authority in the affairs of the association, can spin a yarn about the life history of some insects before which most modern novels would look very wan.

A GOOD CAREER FOR BOYS.

Professor Lefroy is on the zoological staff of the College of Science, and enthusiastically suggests that a bright, healthy lad, fond of natural history, and field work, stands to-day as good a chance of honours and position in economic entomology as he would in most other professions. He also proves it. Having demonstrated to the Indian Government that the millions sterling lost occasionally by the insect destruction of the crops could be largely saved by a staff of naturalists who knew their business, Professor Lefroy created a demand for such men, and is now training them. Governments and merchants are beginning to regard these entomologists as they regard fire and marine insurance policies—expensive, but worth the money.

These naturalists desire to get control of all low life that is destructive to wealth

A POTATO ROMANCE.

The subjects to be discussed at the conference, such as standard fungicides and insecticides, potato diseases, darkening of the oak, and gooseberry mildew, would hardly make exciting placards. But they can be wonderfuly interesting.

Until two or three years ago, for instance the Indian farmer could never save his seed potatoes. A moth ate them. He was therefore compelled to import six thousand tons of seed potatoes yearly. But a cunning bug hunter took this moth in hand, as it were, saw how he played his little game, and discovered a checkmate, after nearly fifty moves had failed.

It was a simple dodge, after all. From March to October the tubers are buried in sand. All over India now farmers keep and sow their own potatoes.

Unfortunately the conference was yesterday deprived of the assistance of Professor Lefroy, as a result of a motor-car accident on the previous night. It was announced that he was injured and could not attend.

1st MAY, 1914.

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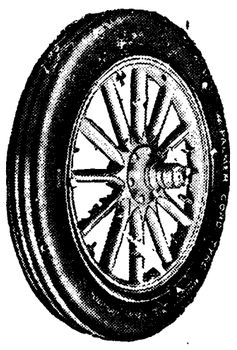

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